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SOUVENIR ARTILLERISTS

PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION

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United States Army. Philippine Islands Expeditionary Forces.

SOUVENIR

OF THE

8TH ARMY CORPS

PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION.

A Pictorial History of the Philippine Campaign.

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1899.

MANILA, P. I.

DOW BROS.

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The total destruction of the Spanish Asiatic squadron by Admiral Dewey in the famed naval engagement of Manila Bay, following closely upon the declaration of war between the United States of America and Spain, first brought the Philippine Islands into prominent public view. The later occupancy by the American troops, the siege and final surrender of the city of Manila and the many grave questions of international as well as diplomatic importance that have since arisen as to their final disposition, the form of government to be applied, etc., have since but increased this curiosity to know something of these islands and their population.

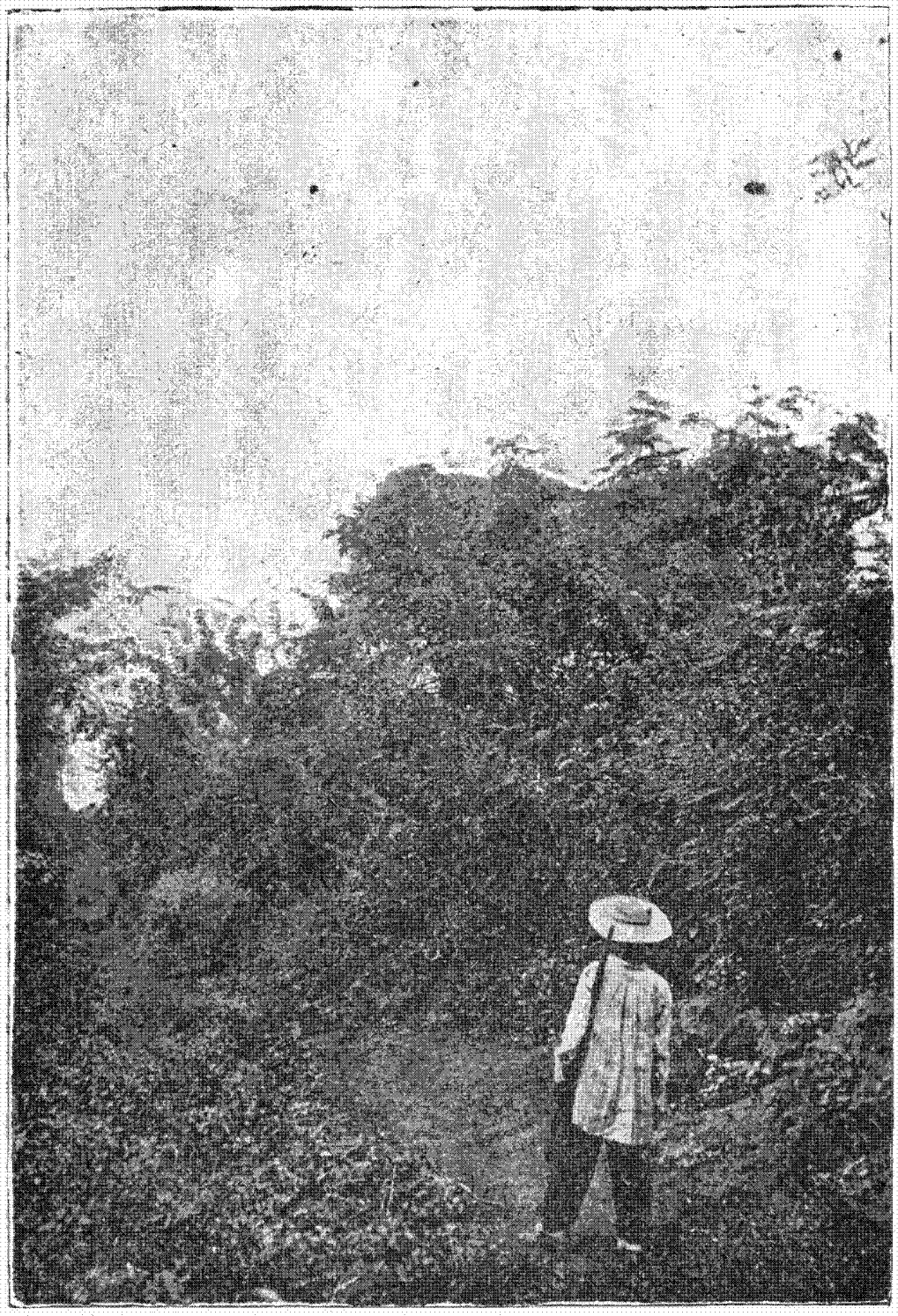
The city of Manila was already a populous and thriving city, when in 1571, General Legaspi declared Spanish sovereignty over the entire group of islands and named Manila as the Capital. But while the city ot Manila itself has, under Spanish guidance, developed into a beautiful metropolis, the country has been neglected, and to-day but little is known of the resources of the land. Vague stories of mountain ranges fabulously rich in gold and precious mineral stones, of fortunes to be easily made from the extraordinary fertility of the soil, or in this or that speculation, have aroused the cupidity of the venturesome and already the first symptoms

of a «boom» are manifest, by the crowded streets, and boatloads of new arrivals, who are eagerly awaiting a settlement of the conditions that force them to delay their exploration. The Insurgent army as well as the many inland tribes of savages are obstacles barring the opening up and development of these resources.

The publishers of this Album, have at great expense and labor, collected some sixty photographs of the principal points of interest in and about Manila.

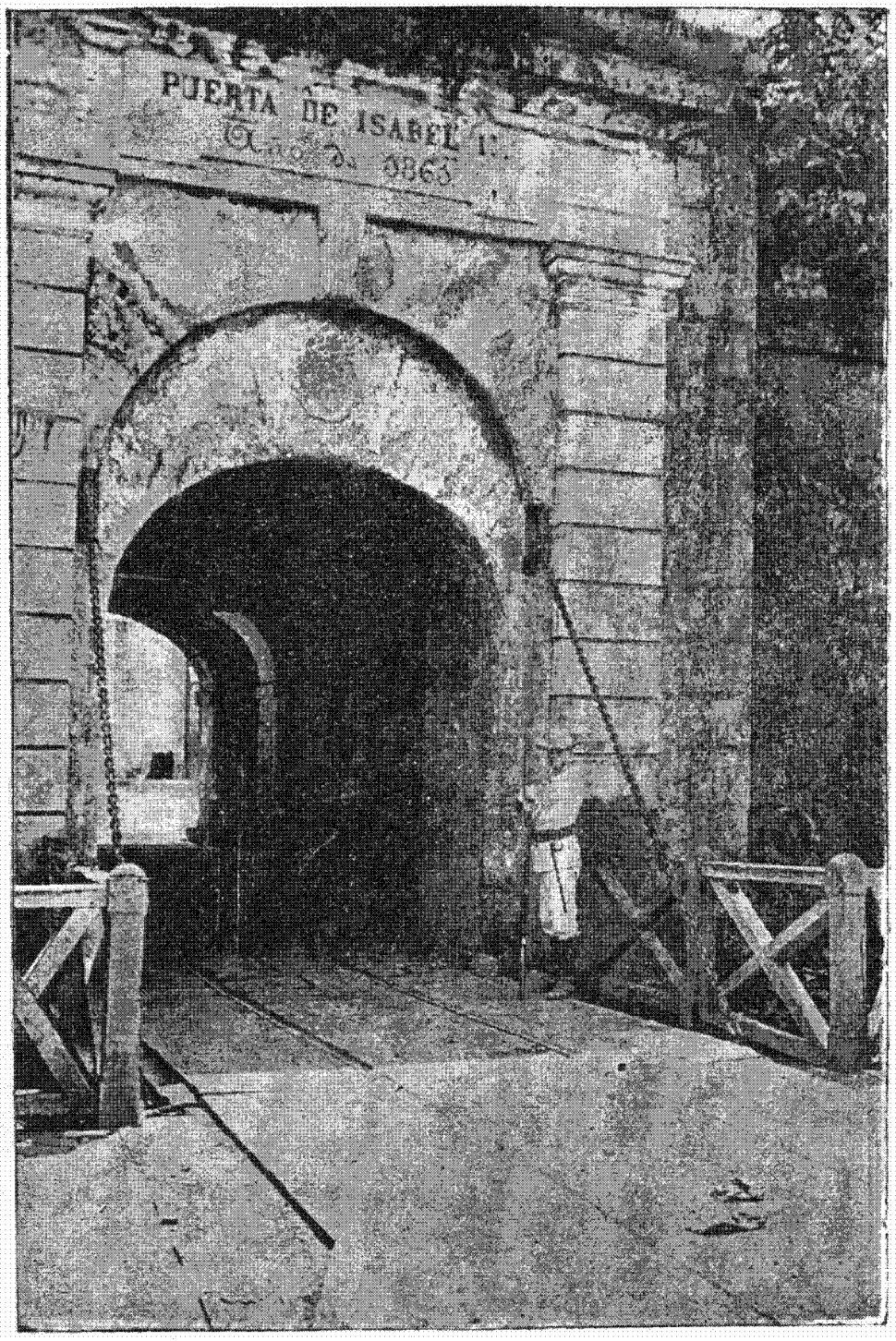
The greatest care has been taken to choose such views only as will most interest. Already the sleep of centuries is broken, American bustle has sounded the death-knell to the long sleep of years and soon, one by one the picturesque places, the madiæval fortifications, frowning in their impotent fury, against the advances of the modern world. The line of trenches, with block houses here and there, used to keep back Spain's rebelious subjects, all these are already disappearing and forever.

The handsome residences, the old churches reverend from the softening touch of time, the Lunetta, that famous driveway, skirting the shores of the famous bay, and nightly the promenade of all the beauty, wit and ashion of this gay city, all these are shown.

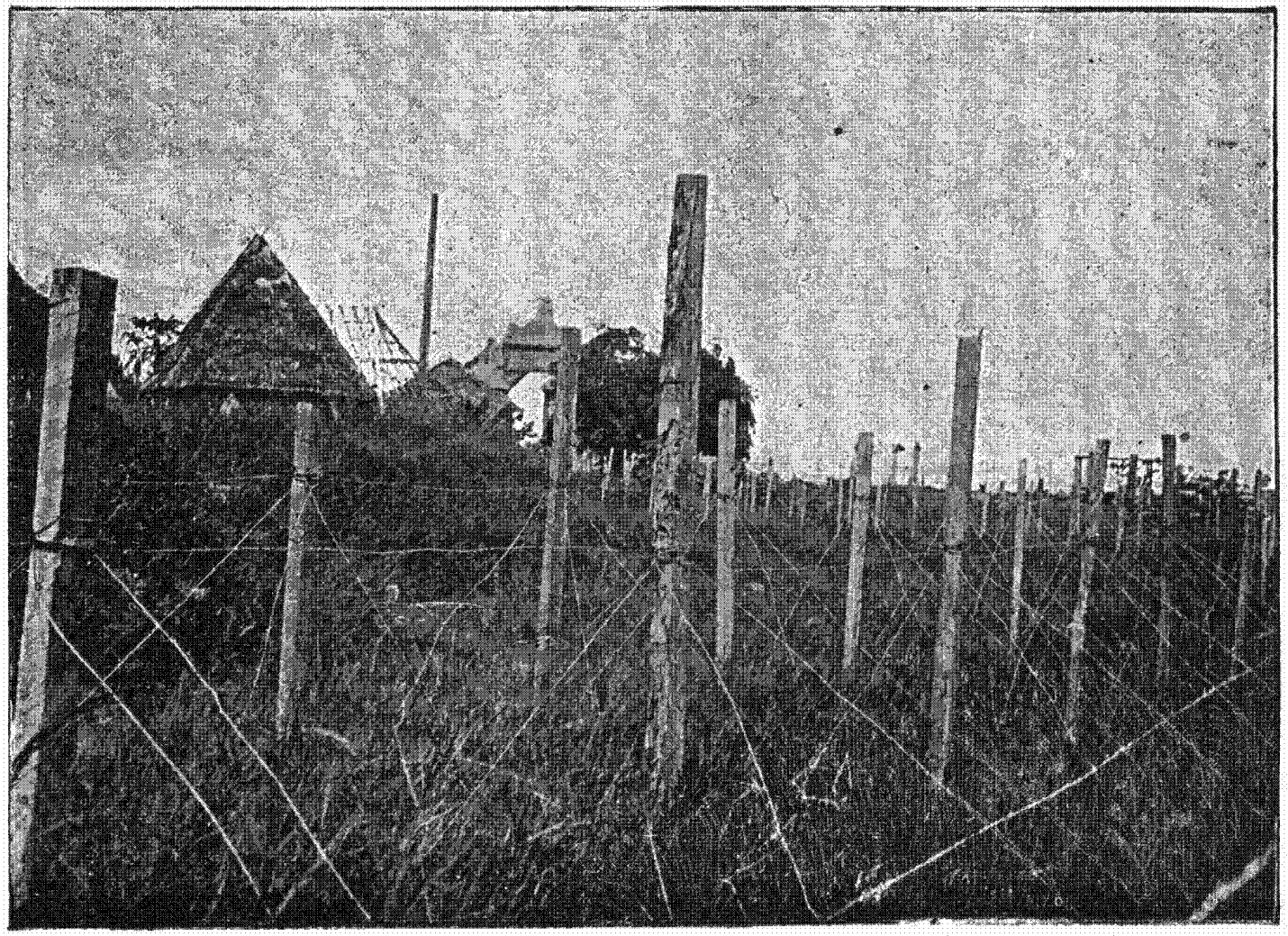


Filipino Sentinel. He walks his lonely post mid jungles of tropical verdure. This was taken during that time of peace between the fall of Manila and the trouble between the forces of Uncle Sam and Aguinaldo.

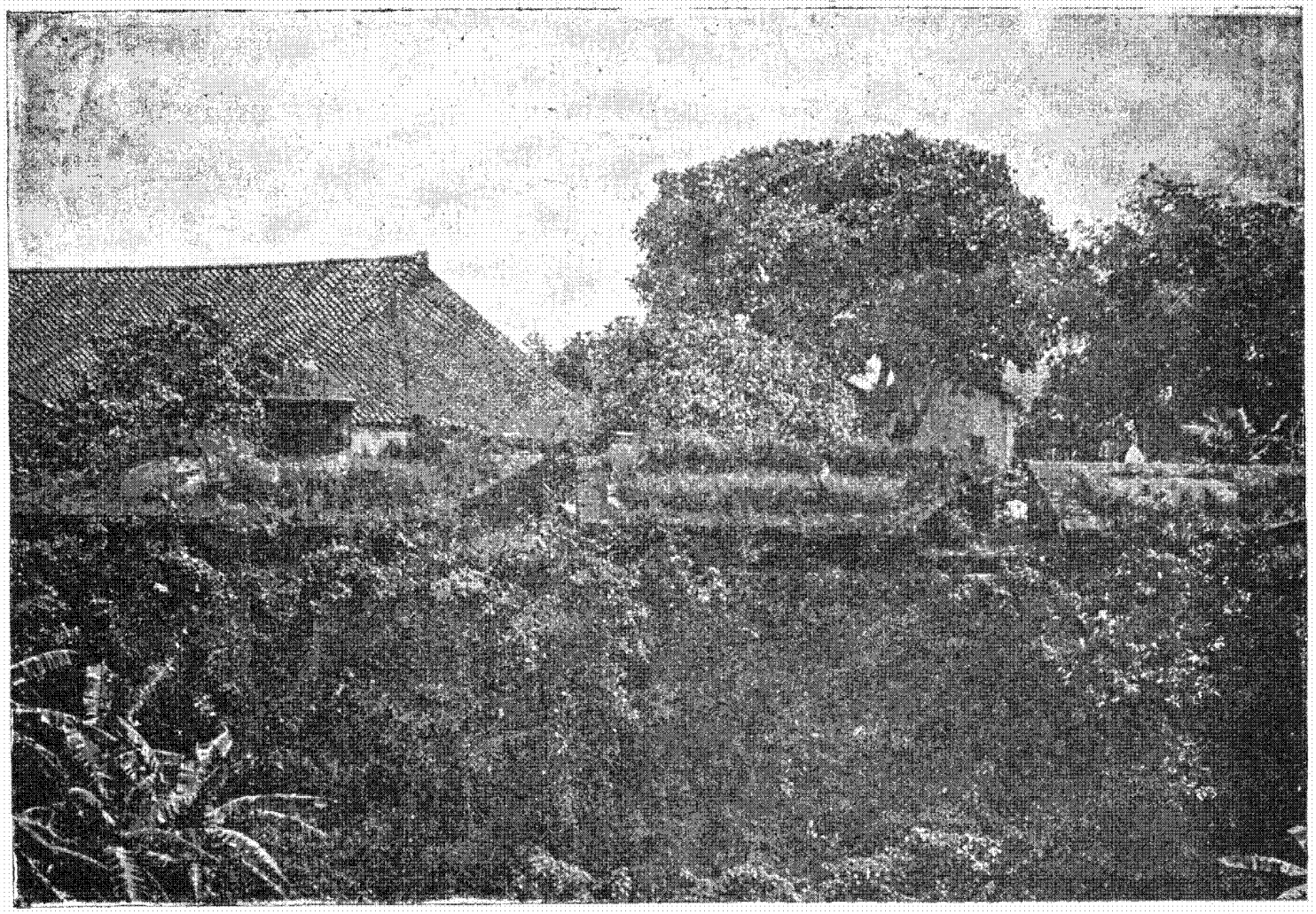
Bone Depository.



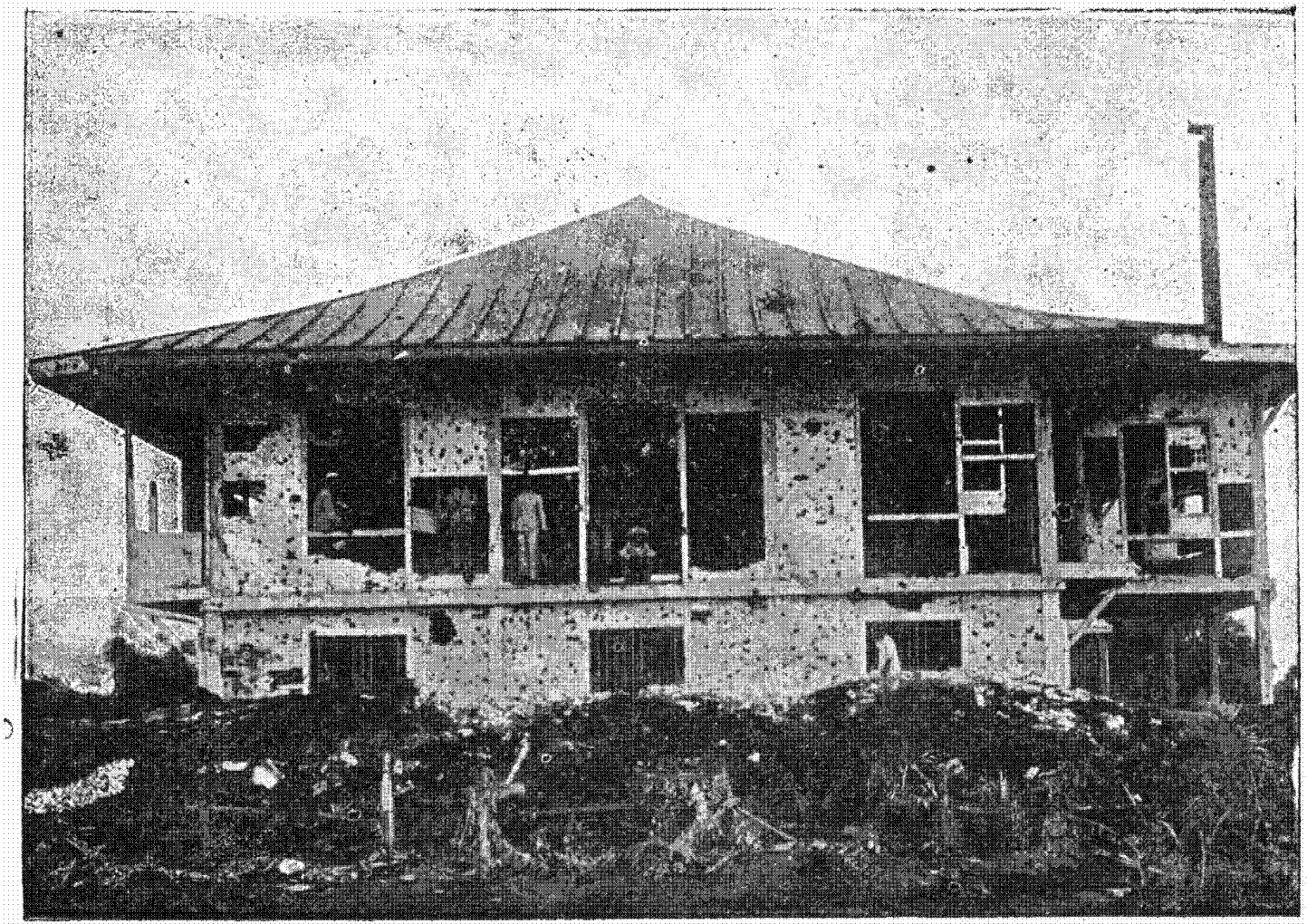
Puerta De Isabel!! One of the many gates that pierce the walls of Old Manila. Here the mediæval and modern strangely blend. Electric lights and tram-cars, old walls and deep, debris filled moats seem to go arm in arm.



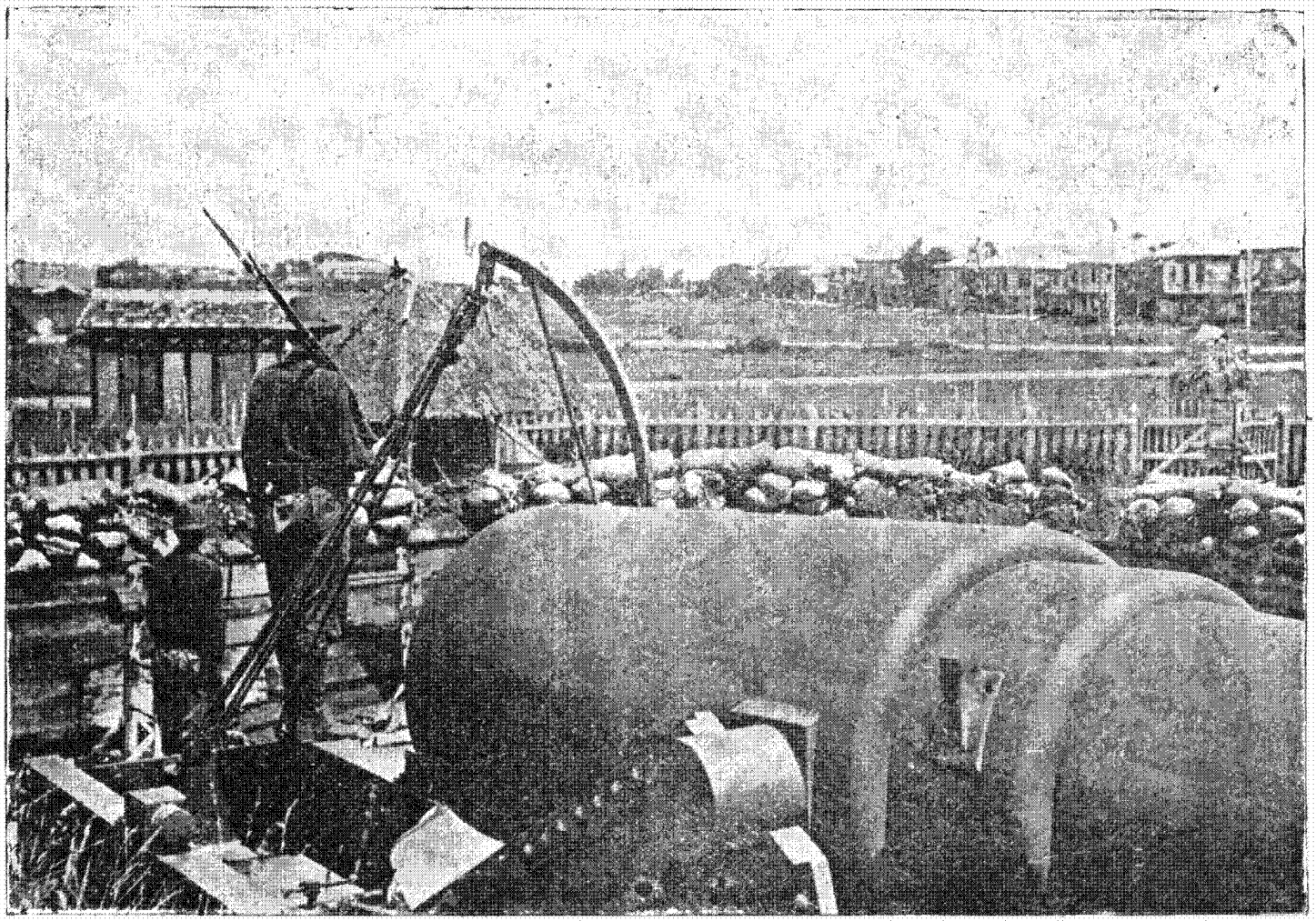
Wire entanglements. This form of impediment was used more in Cuba than they were here. To the Spanish mind they formed an effectual barrier to troops.



One of the features that binds Manila of to-day with the mediæval past is the picturesque old wall with which the city is girt. A section of it and the deep vine filled moat is here shown.

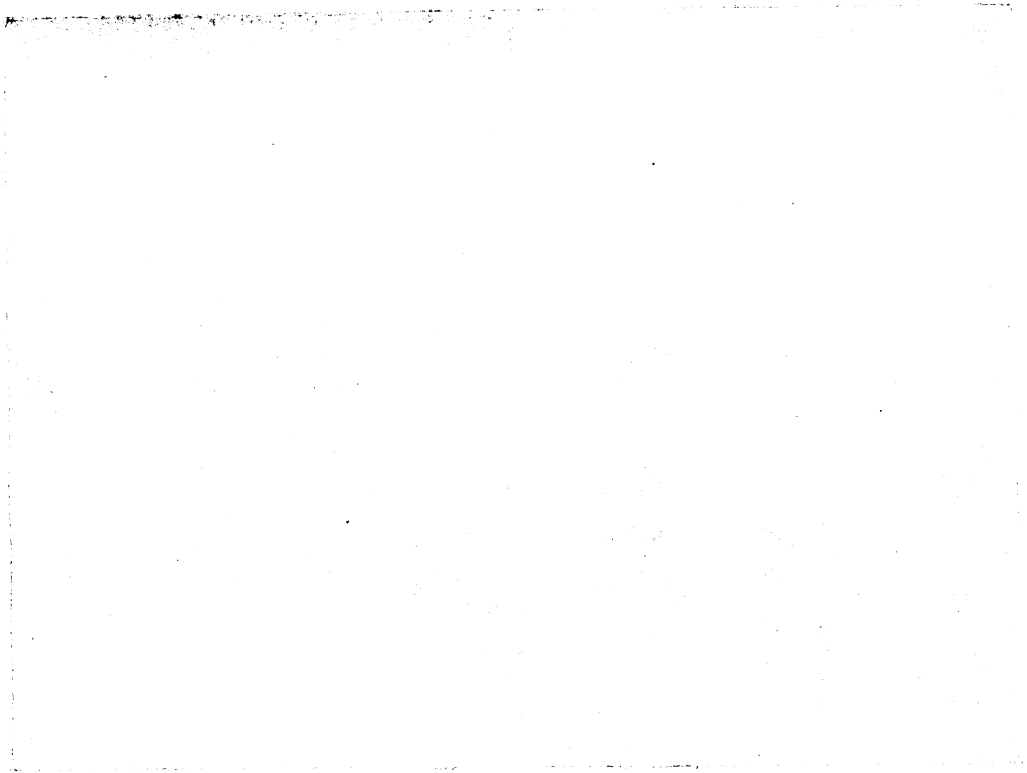


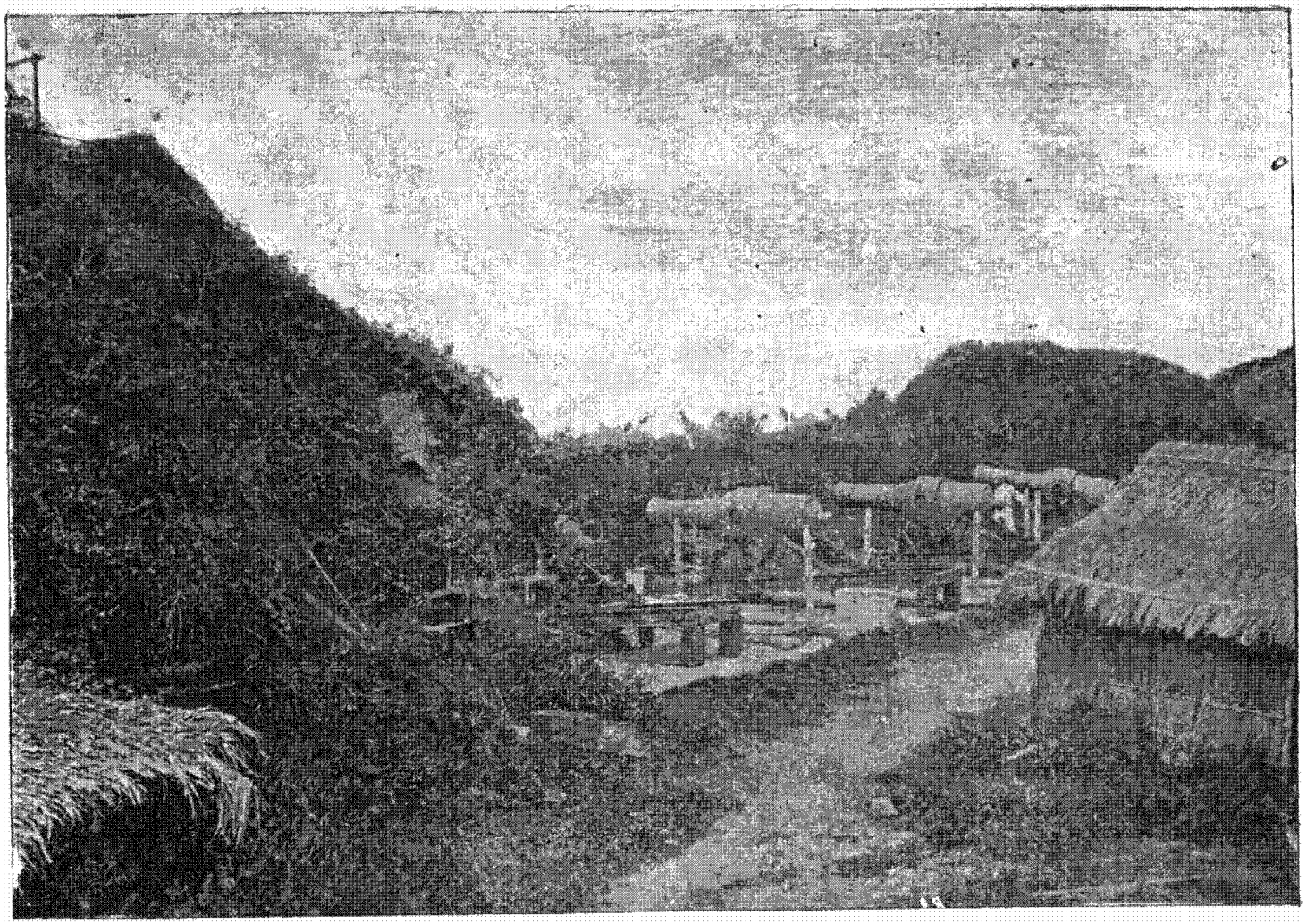
Casa Hescanda. An abandoned Spanish Convent in the American trenches
This Photo gives a very good idea of the Spanish fire.



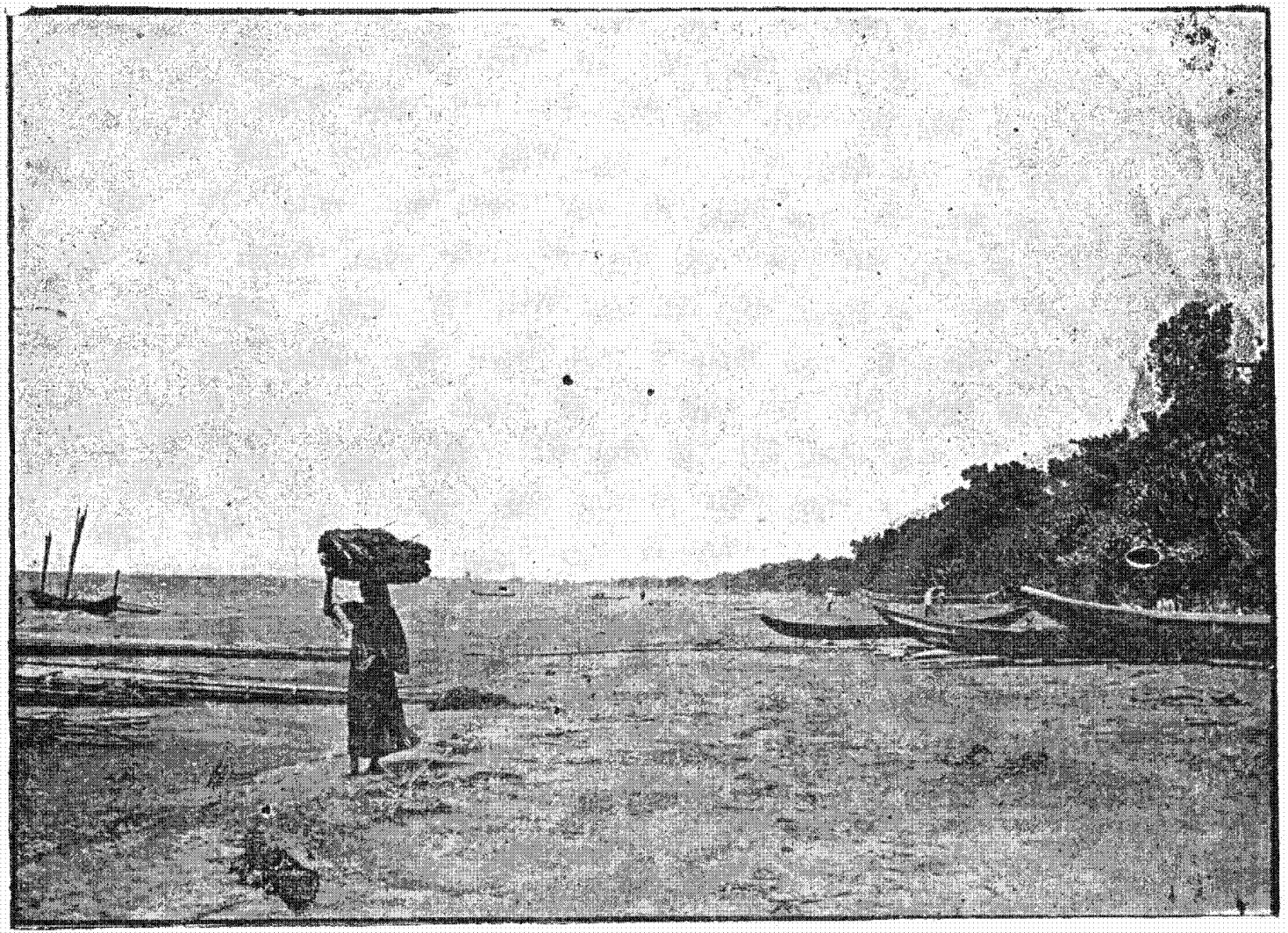
The breech of a 10 inch Krupp gun that sweeps Manila bay from that beautiful and fashionable drive, the Lunetta. This is one of the guns that Dewey faced.

Barricaded Street. It was from behind these Intrenchments that the enemy killed the Astor Battery, Minn. & 23rd Regt. men on Aug. 13th.



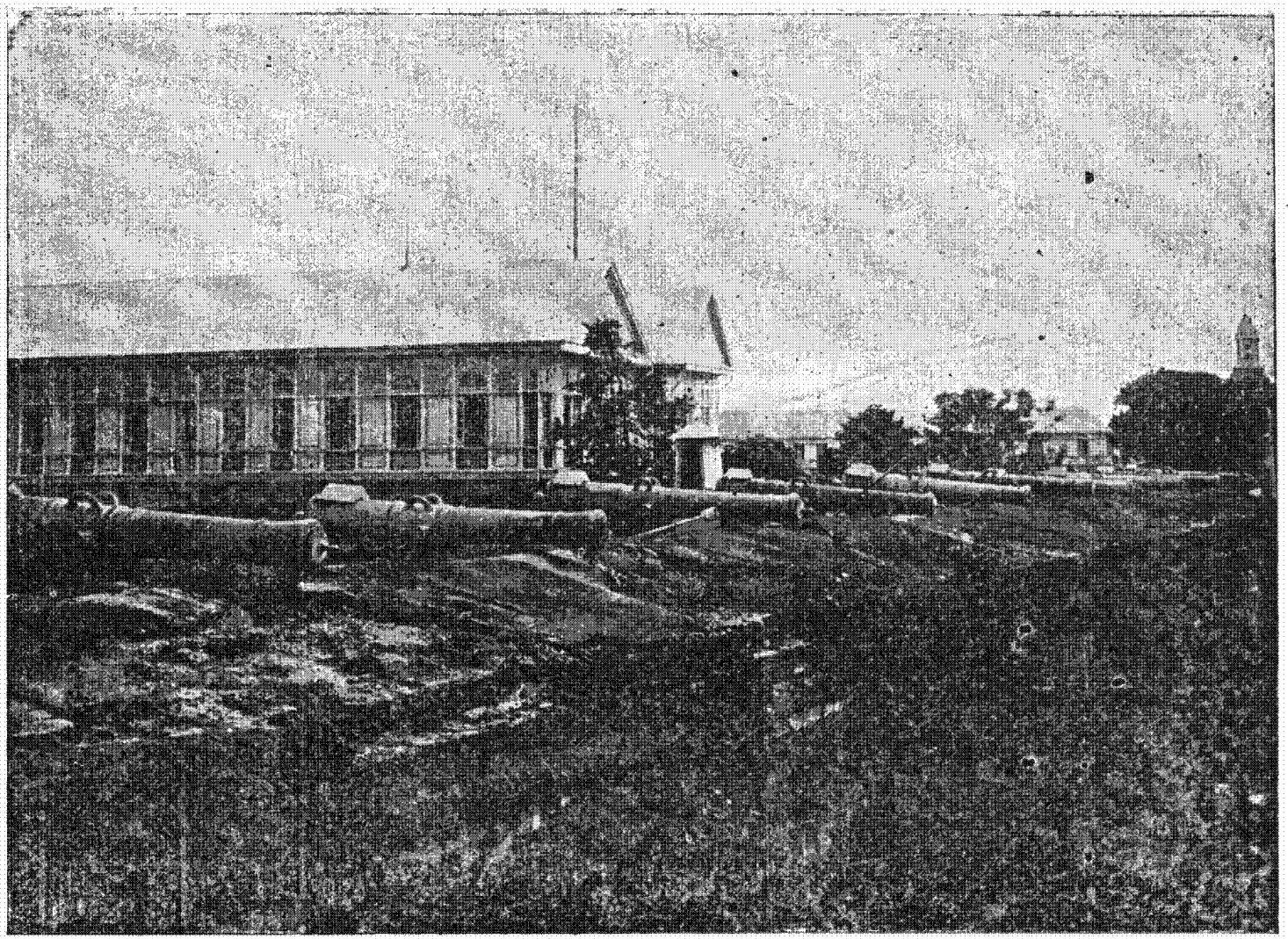


A corner within the walled city from which n antiquated old muzzle loading battery sweeps the bay.

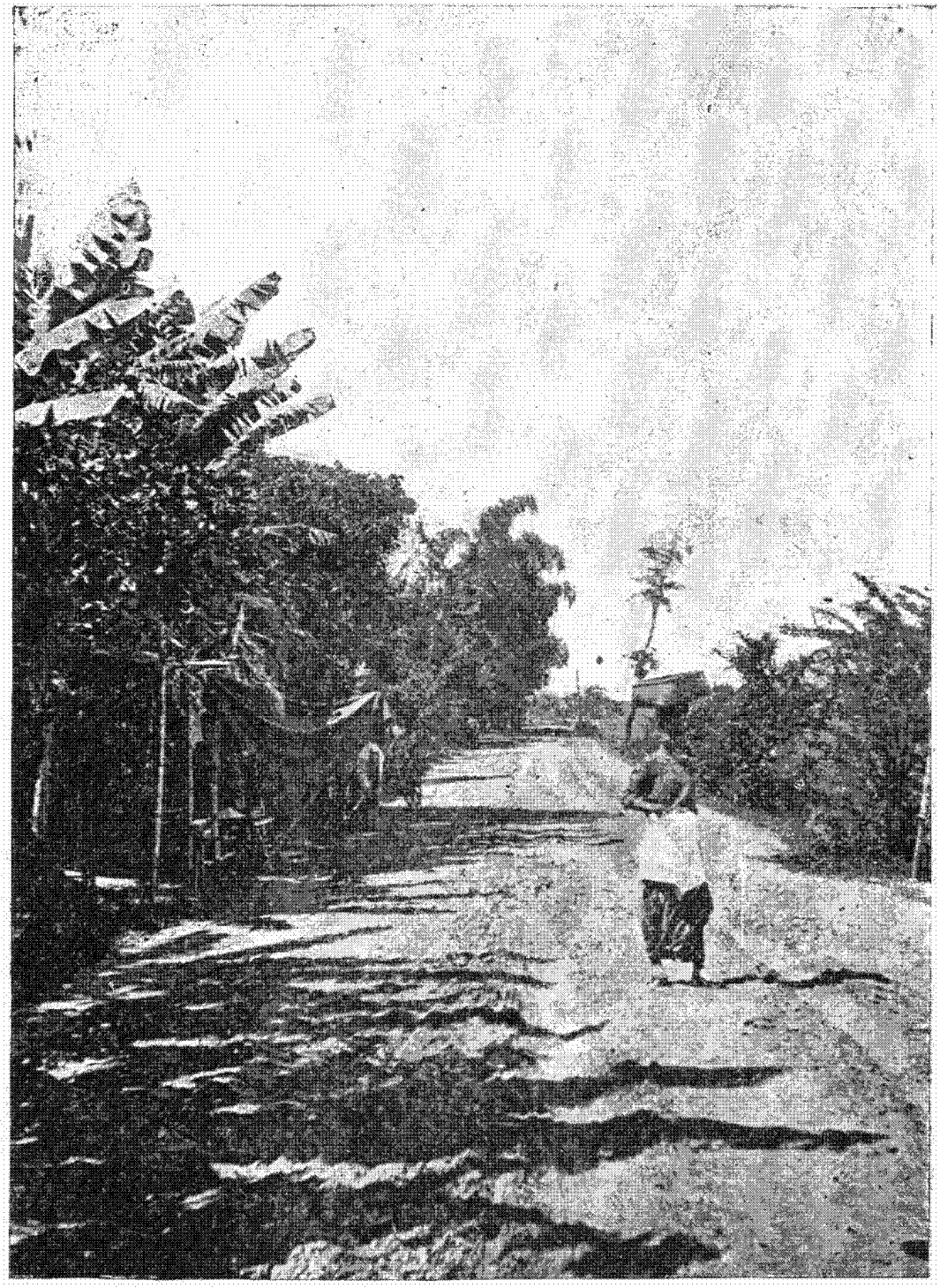


The Beach near Camp Dewey showing native canoes hollowed out of logs; also, native woman carrying a load on her head.

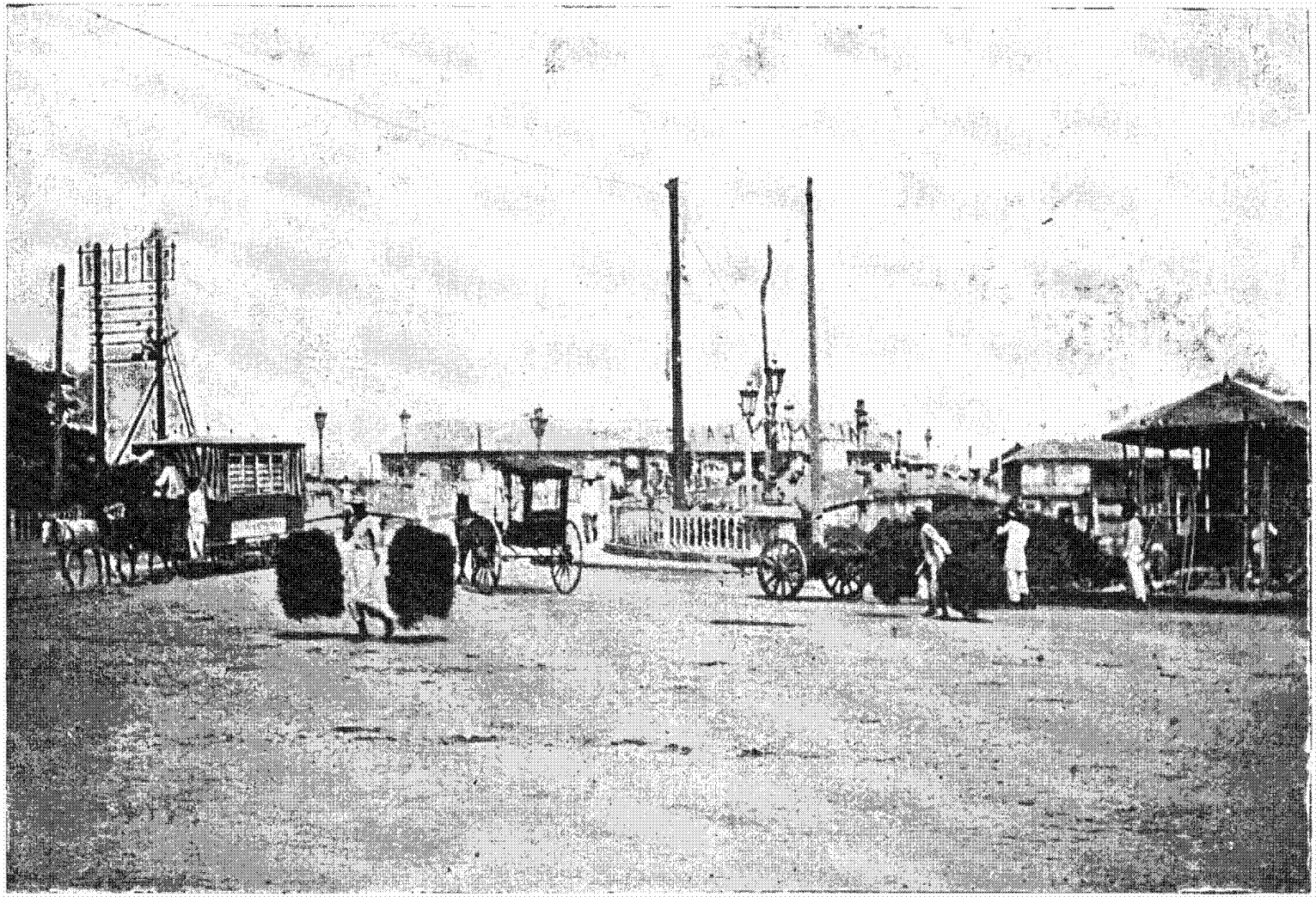
Spanish Entrenchments. The view shows how the Spaniards were protected from cross fire as well as from the front.



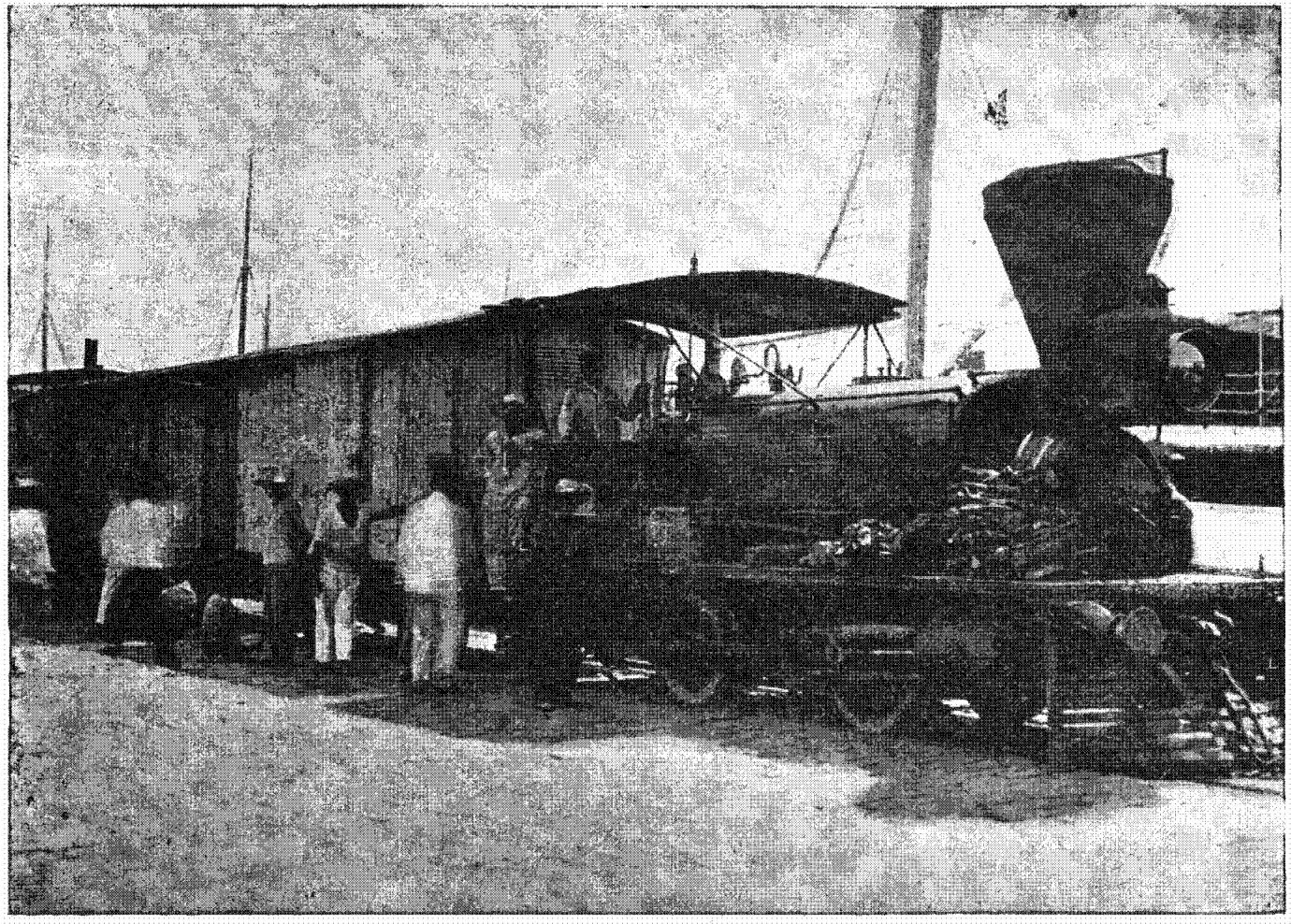
Muzzle-loading guns on top of the wall around the "Walled City." This wall was built about 200 years ago.



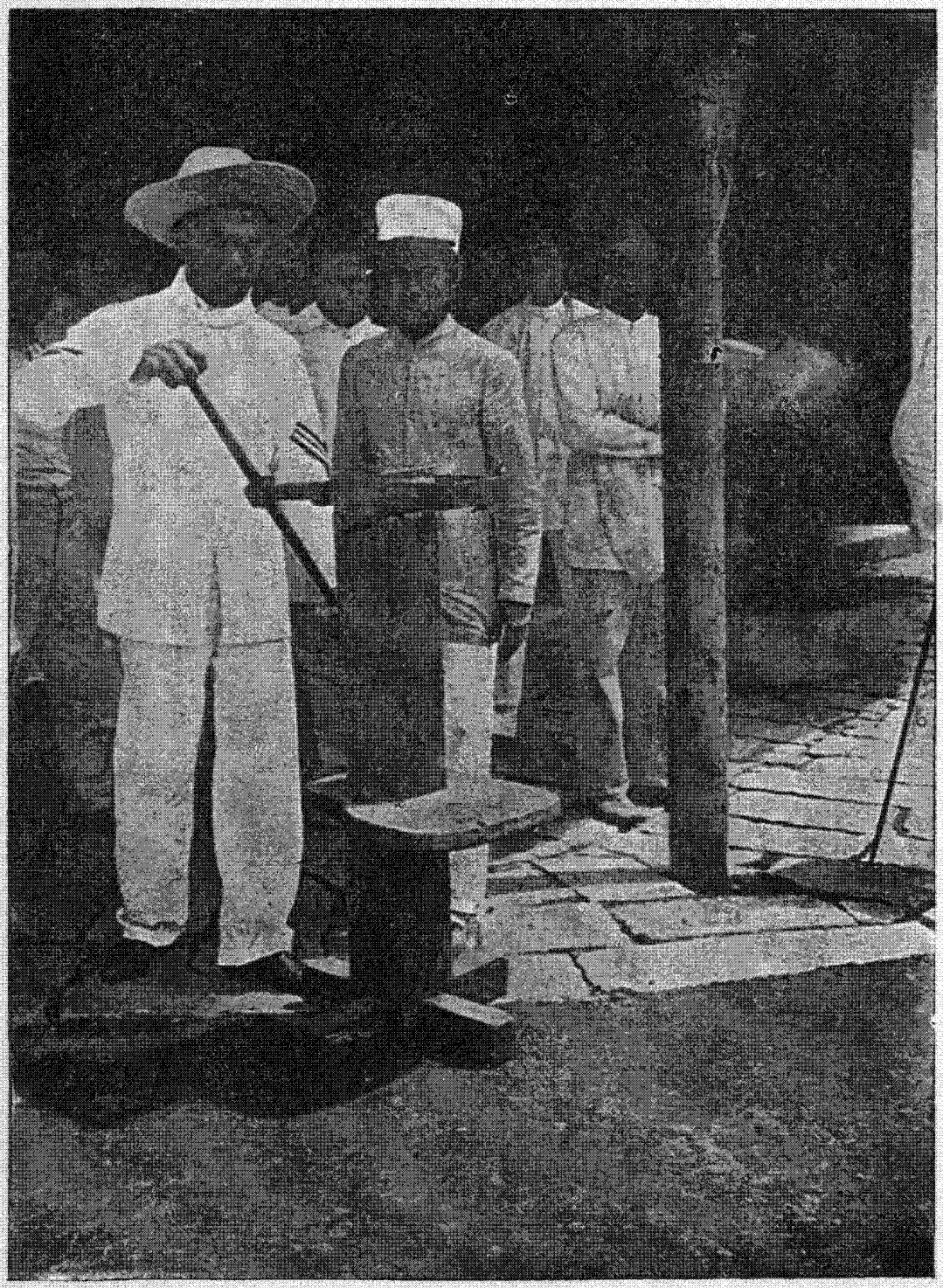
On the road between Camp Dewey and Manila.
The central figure is that of a Filipino peasant; on the left is one of the very many road side stalls that are found all over Luzon.



Bridge of General Blanco. The bridge spans an arm of the Pasig on Calle San Fernando, in an interesting quarter of Manila. Their chief way of transporting hay, or rather its substitute, fresh grass, would not be very popular in America.

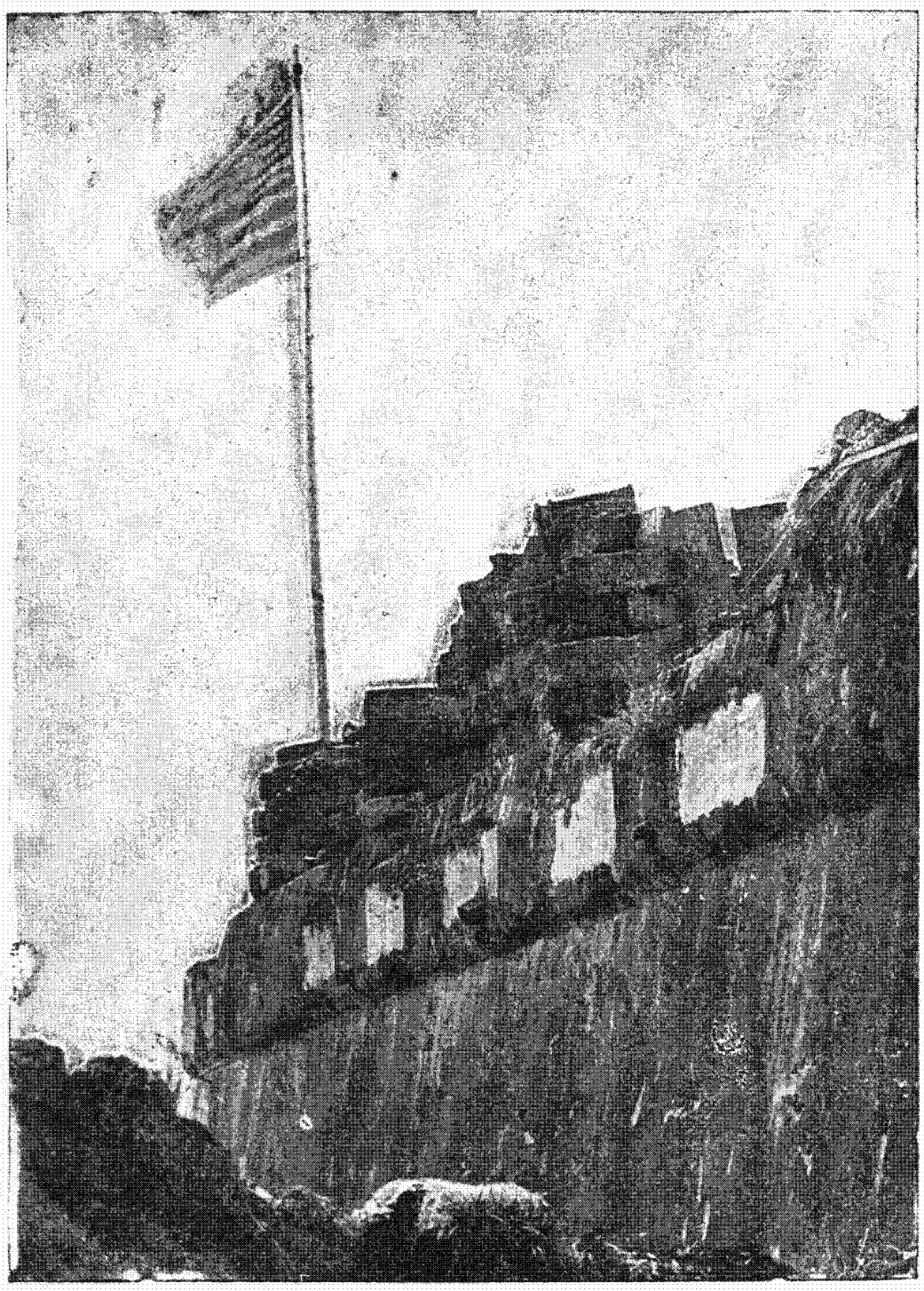


Manila and Dagupan R. R. This is the only railroad company in the Philippines. The view shows one of their trains between Manila and Caloocan.



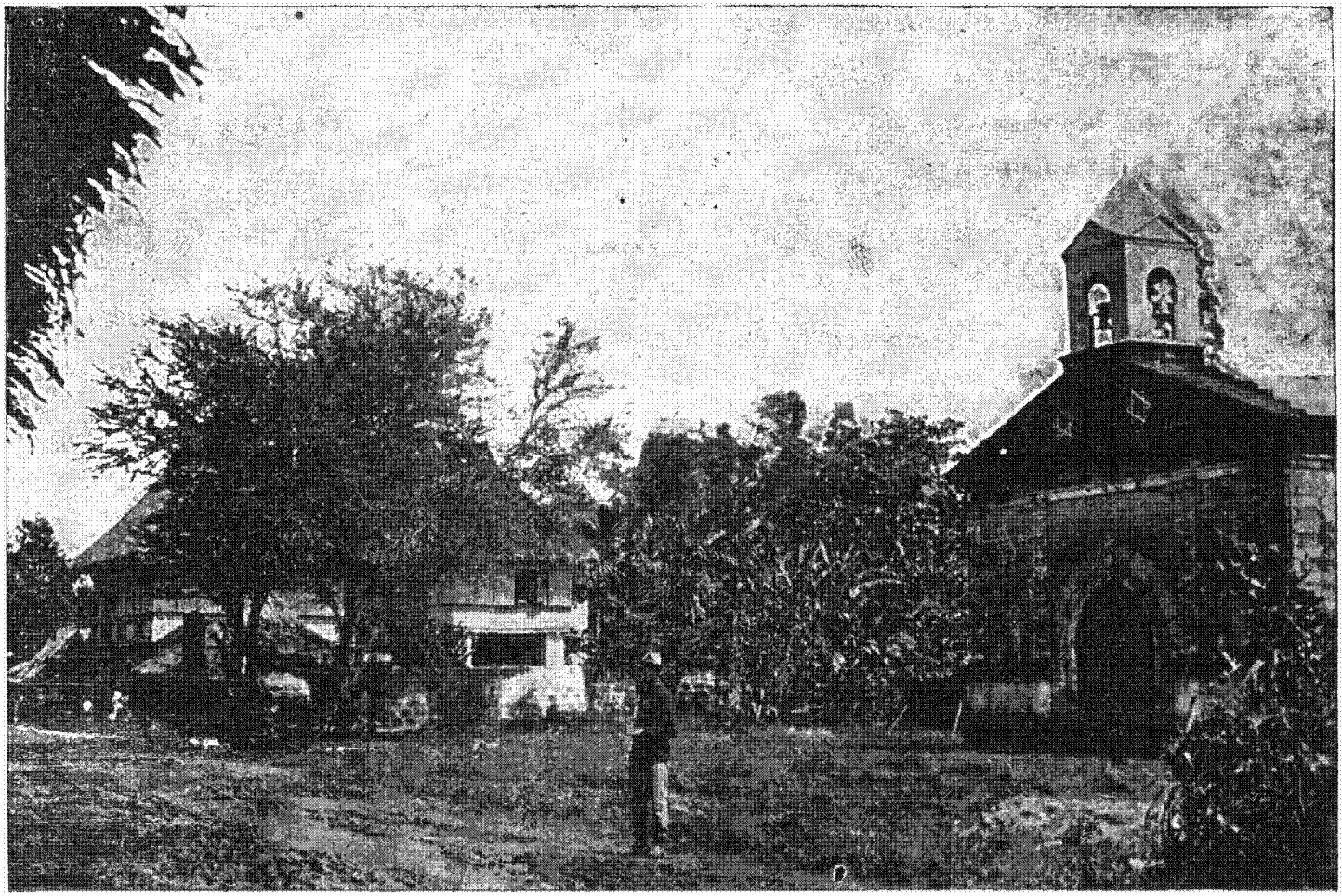
A Strangling Machine. Under Spanish regime criminals didn't stretch Manila hemp, probably on account of its being so common here. The person to be executed took a seat at the block, placed his head through the iron loop, and the man at the handle did the rest. The prominent figure in the view boasts a record of 33 victims.

This cut shows a barricaded street in the Malate district. From behind these breastworks the Spaniards shot volleys into the ranks of charging Americans.

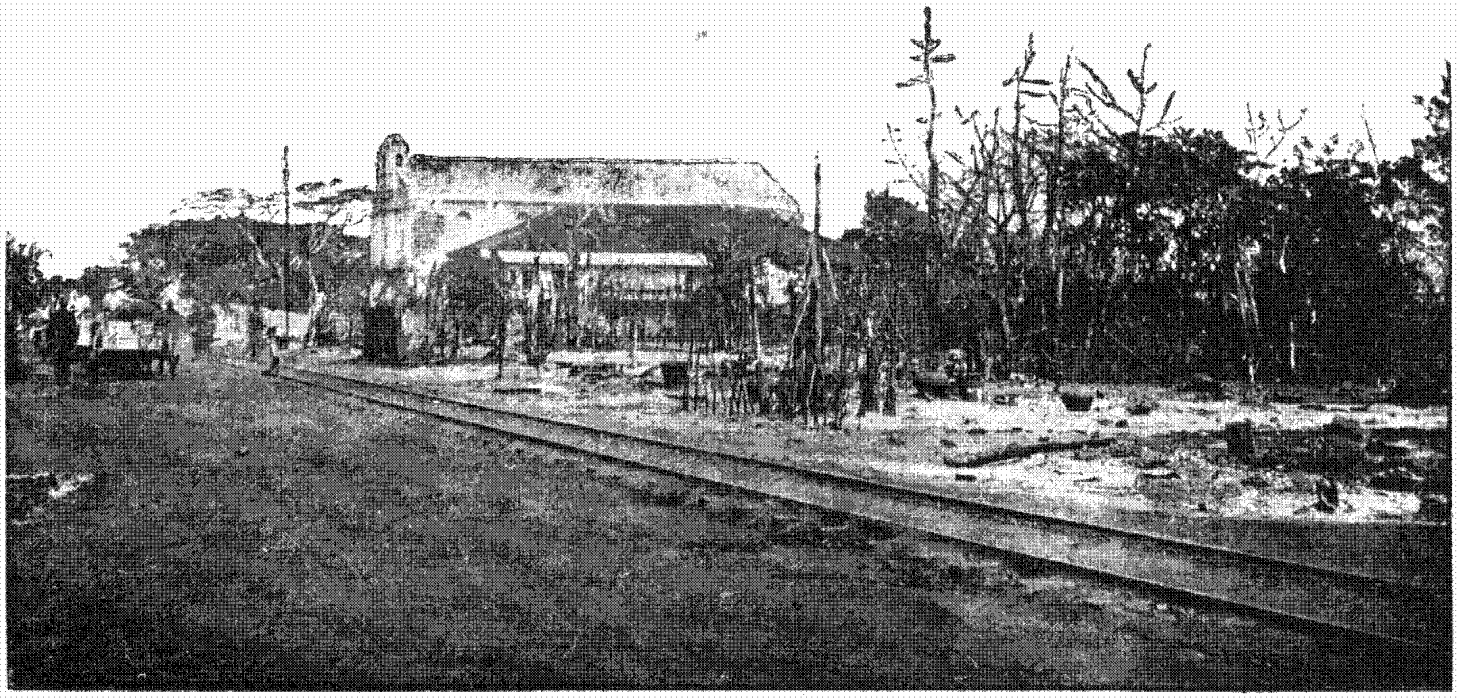


Fort San Antonia Abad. A side view of the fort that on several occasions, before the memorable 13th of August, kept the attention of the American forces that faced its guns.

On the picturesque road to Manila from Camp Dewey.



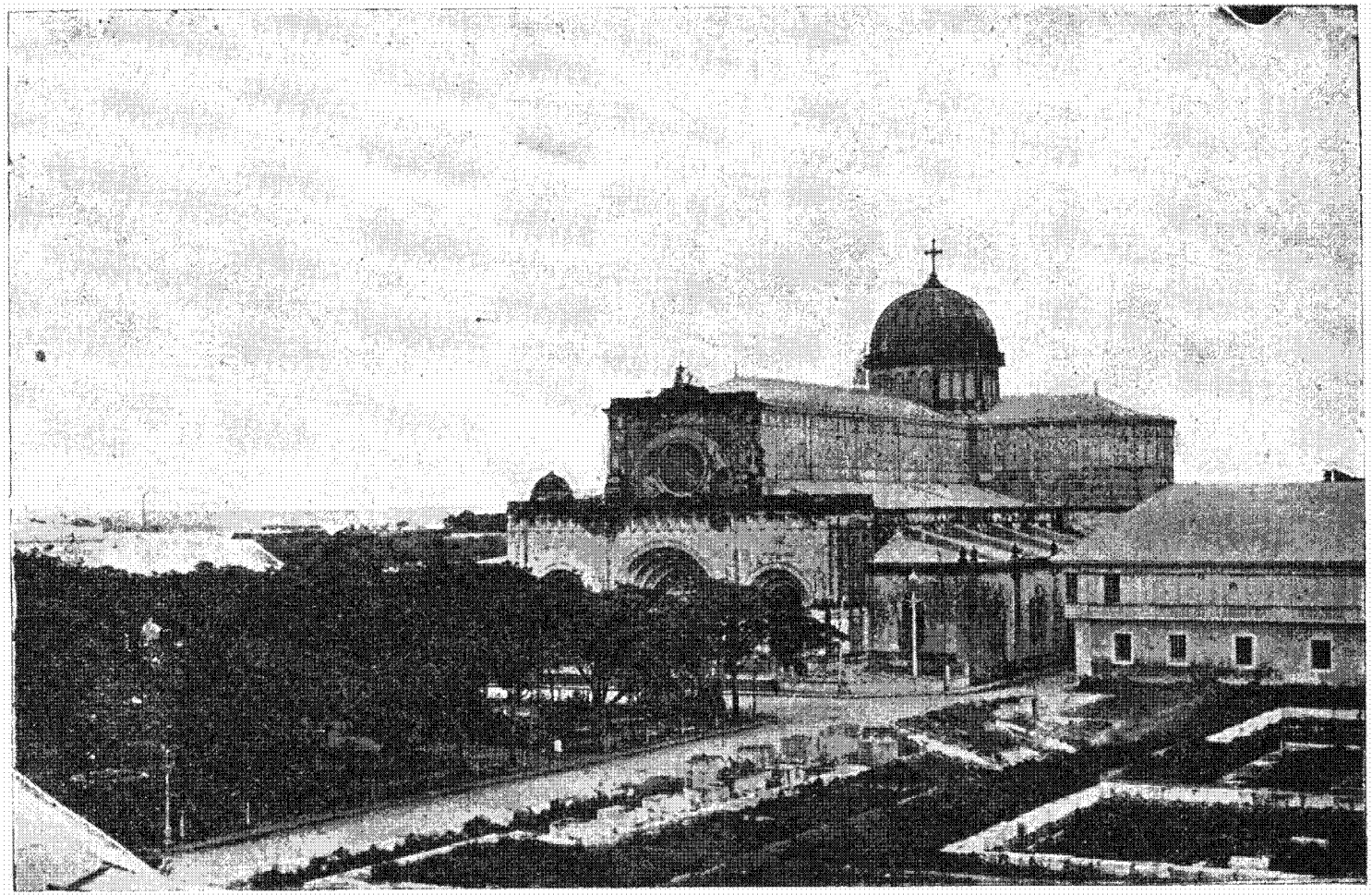
Church of Santa Anna. This was a half mile within the Spanish entrenchments, and the scene of very hard fighting on the 13th of August. Five American officers gallantly earned their promotions at this place.



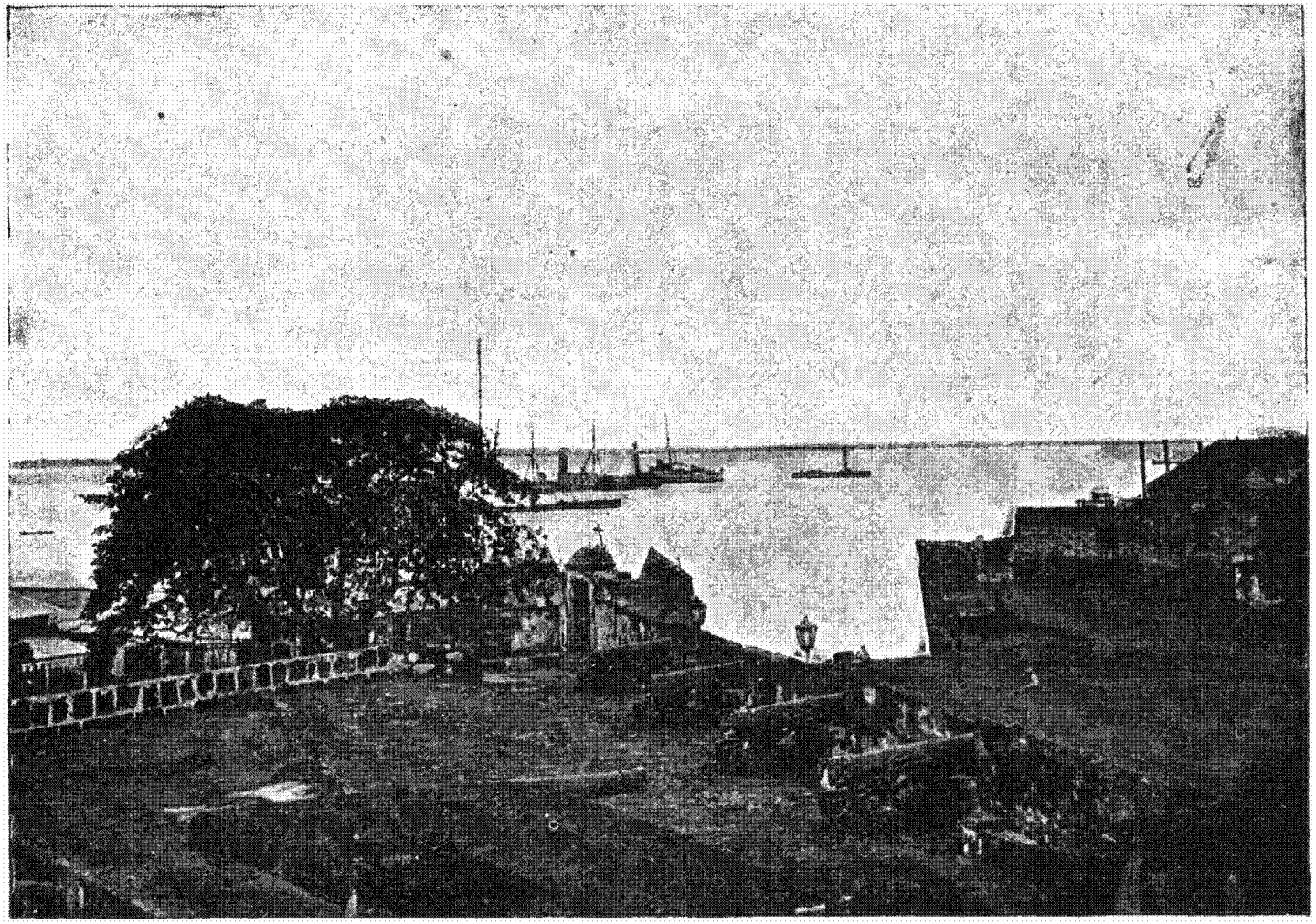
Caloocan. The view was taken half an hour after the city had fallen and after the conquering Americans had passed through.

"Down in Dem Philippines." One of the many charming scenes in the suburbs of Manila.

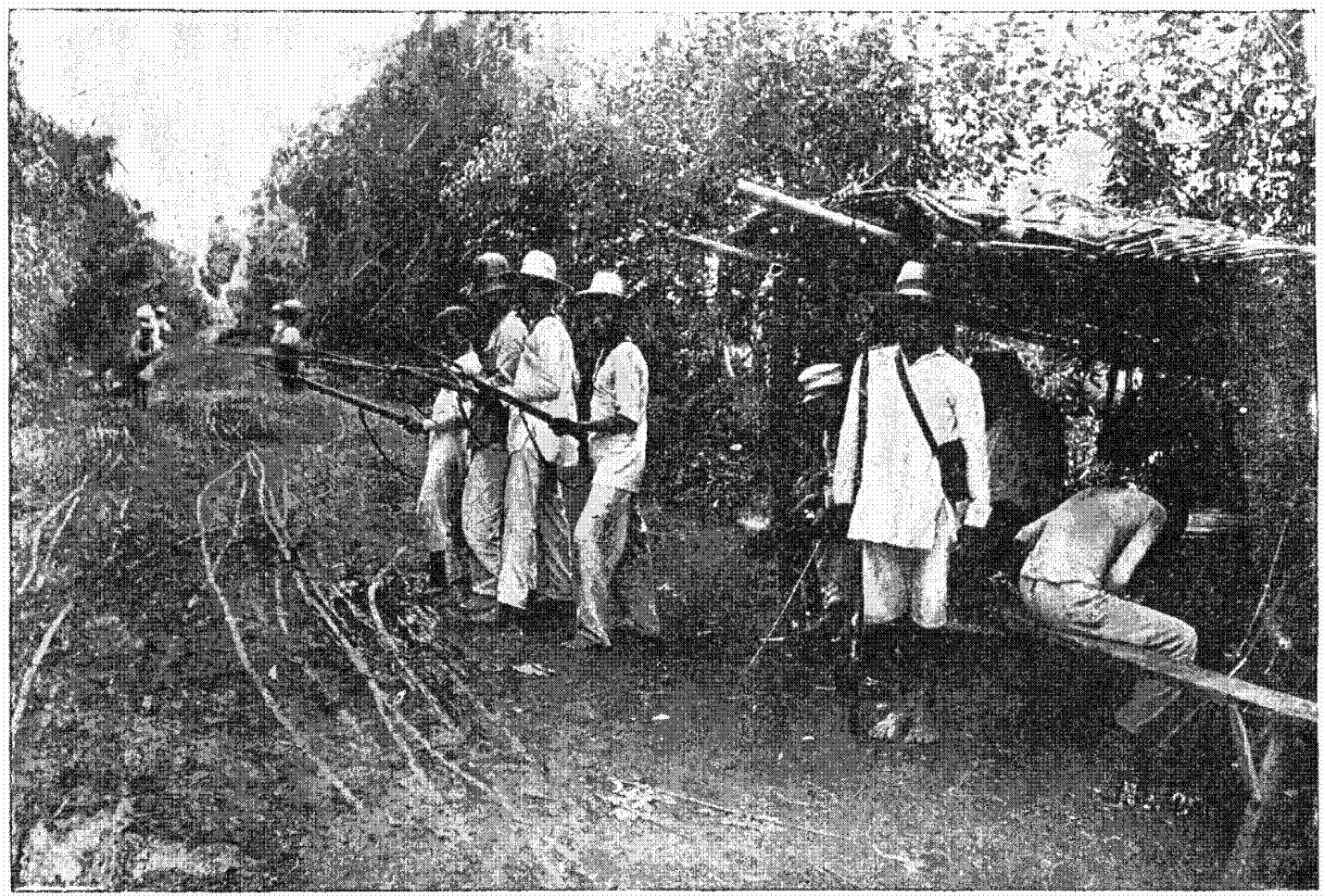
Some of Dewey's work. This is a corner of old Fort Malate, between Manila and the American trenches. One well aimed shot from Dewey's ship worked the havoc seen.



Church of St. Ignatius. Manila is justly celebrated on account of its superior church edifices, and this one, within the walled city, is one of its grandest and most popular.

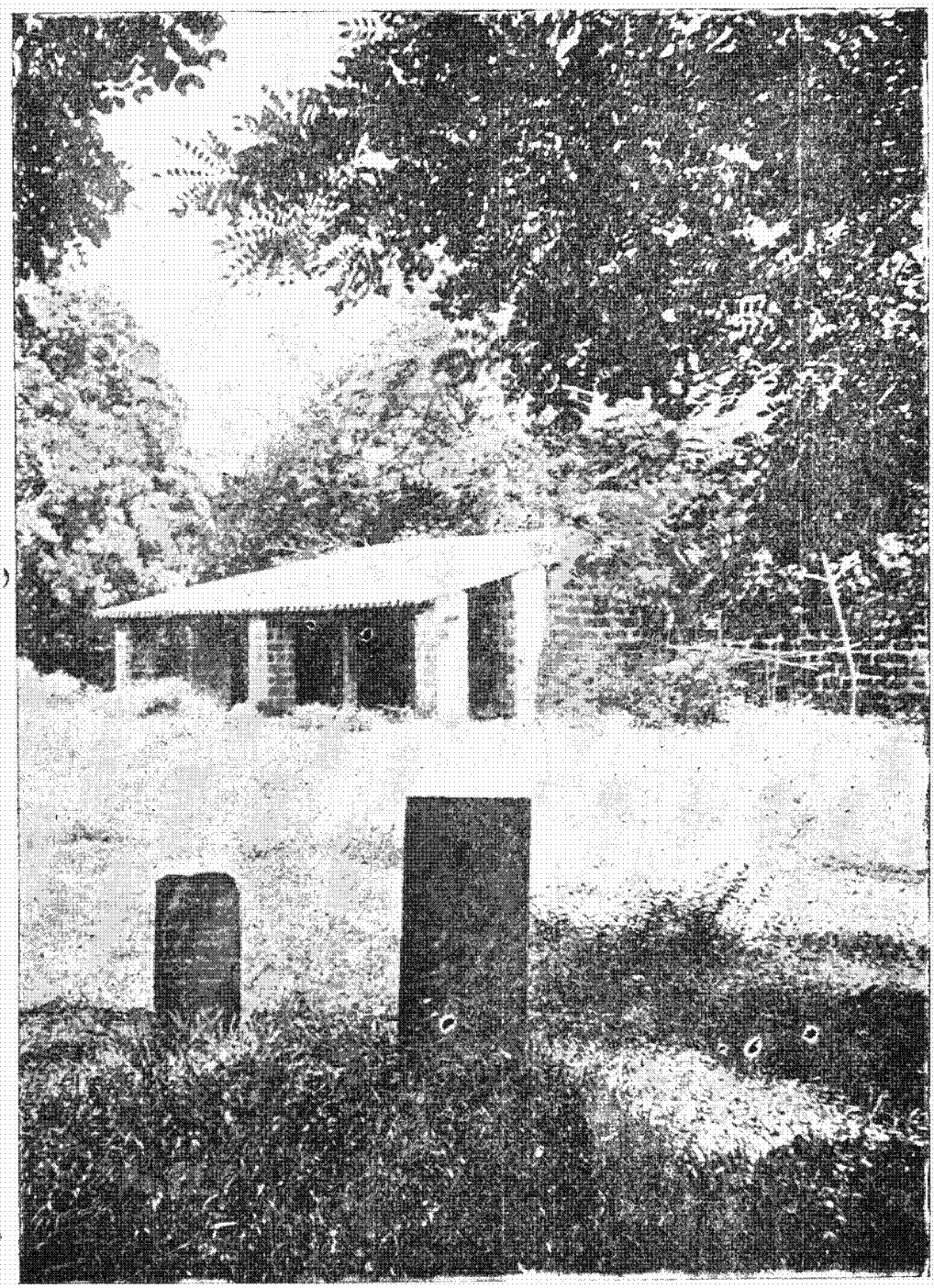


A Corner of Cavite. From this point a splendid view of Manila bay and a portion of the sunken Spanish fleet is offered.

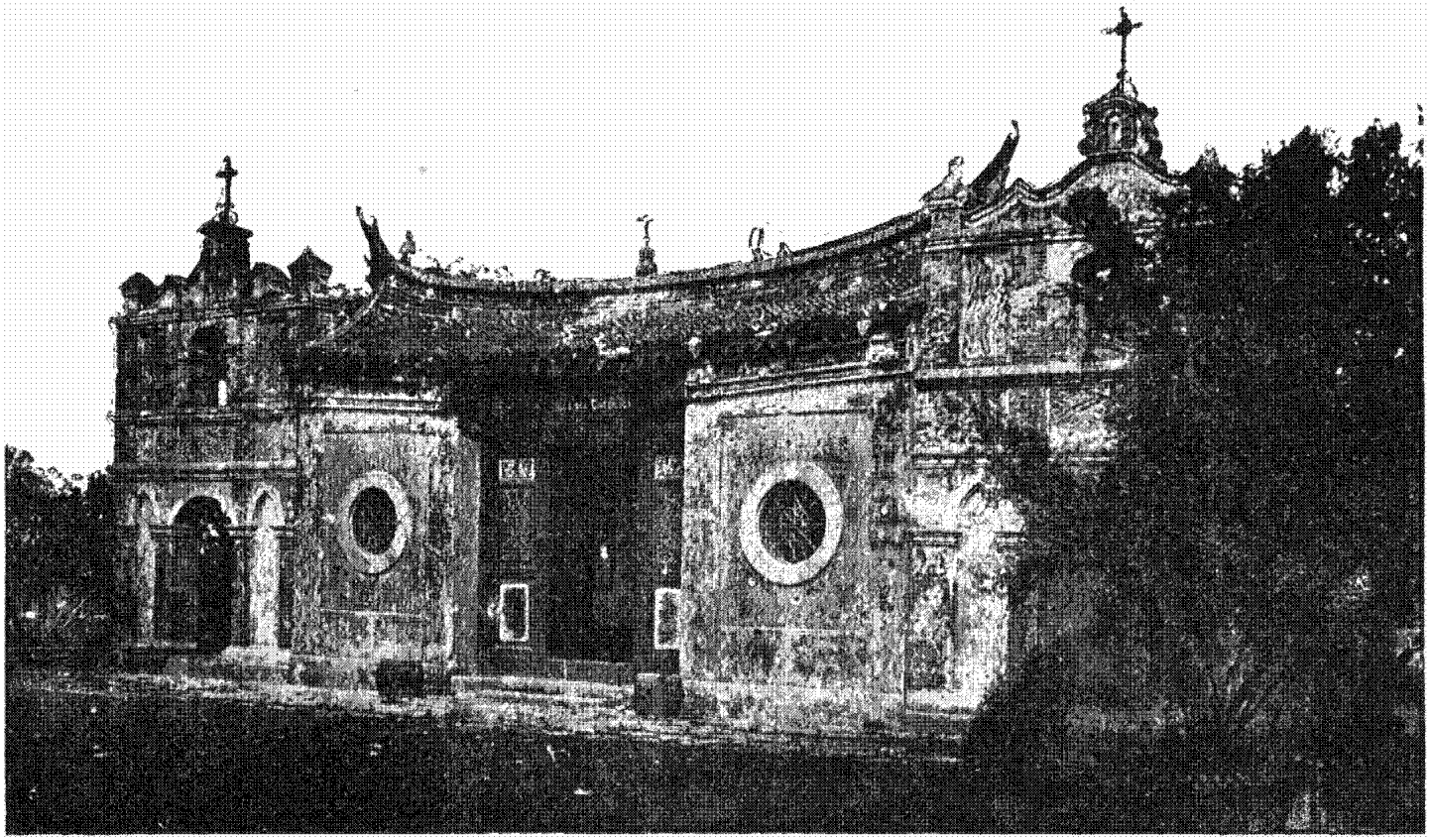


The Insurgent Outpost. On the road between Camp Dewey and Manila, where for a long time the Filipinos maintained an outpost. The youthful soldiers in the view are standing at charge bayonets.

A Native Village. Surrounding Manila are a number of very picturesque native villages. They are constructed entirely of bamboo and thatched with nipa.

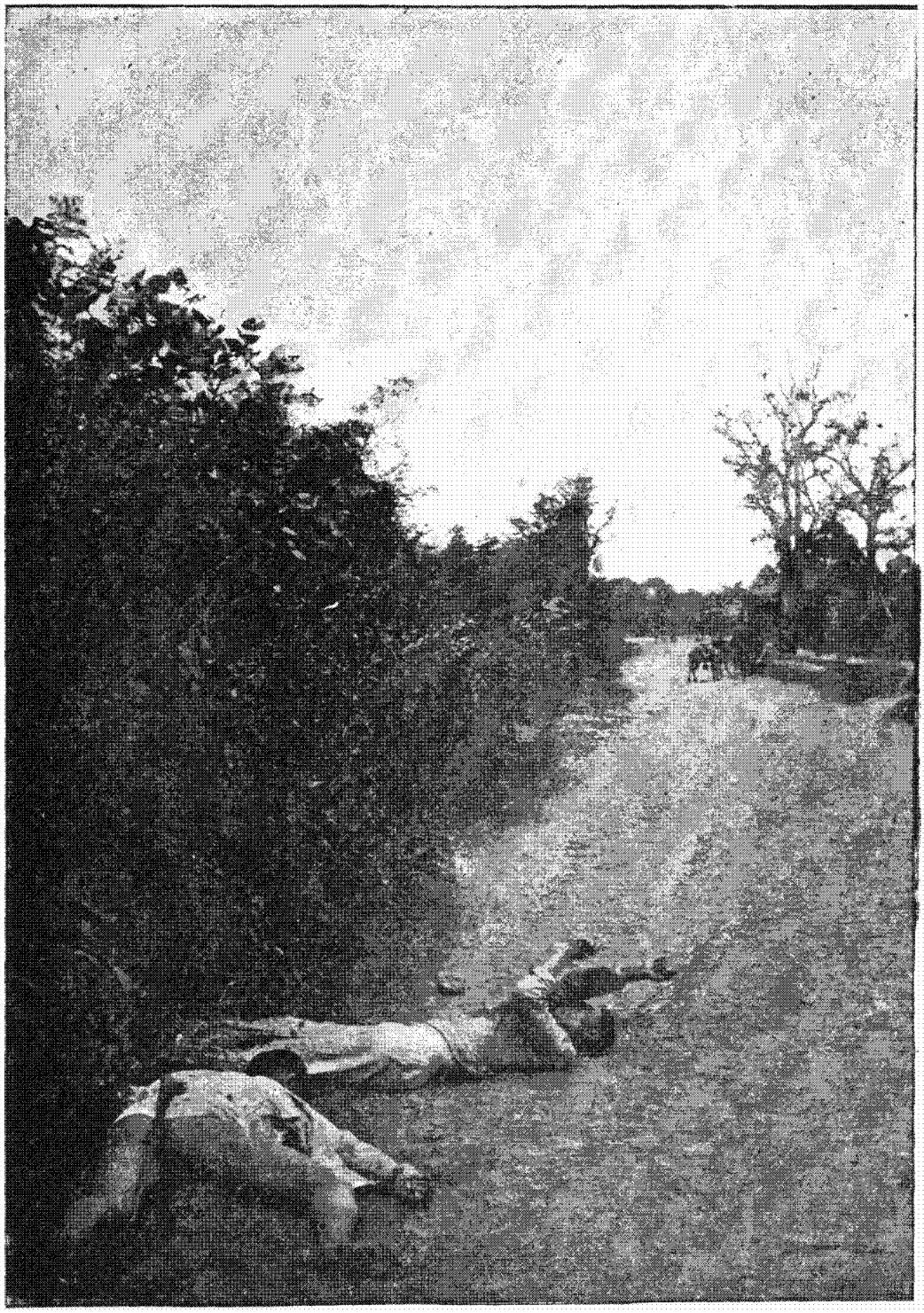


Sleeping in the Philippines. Here are the graves of the first two American soldiers to lose their lives in the trenches before the fall of Manila.

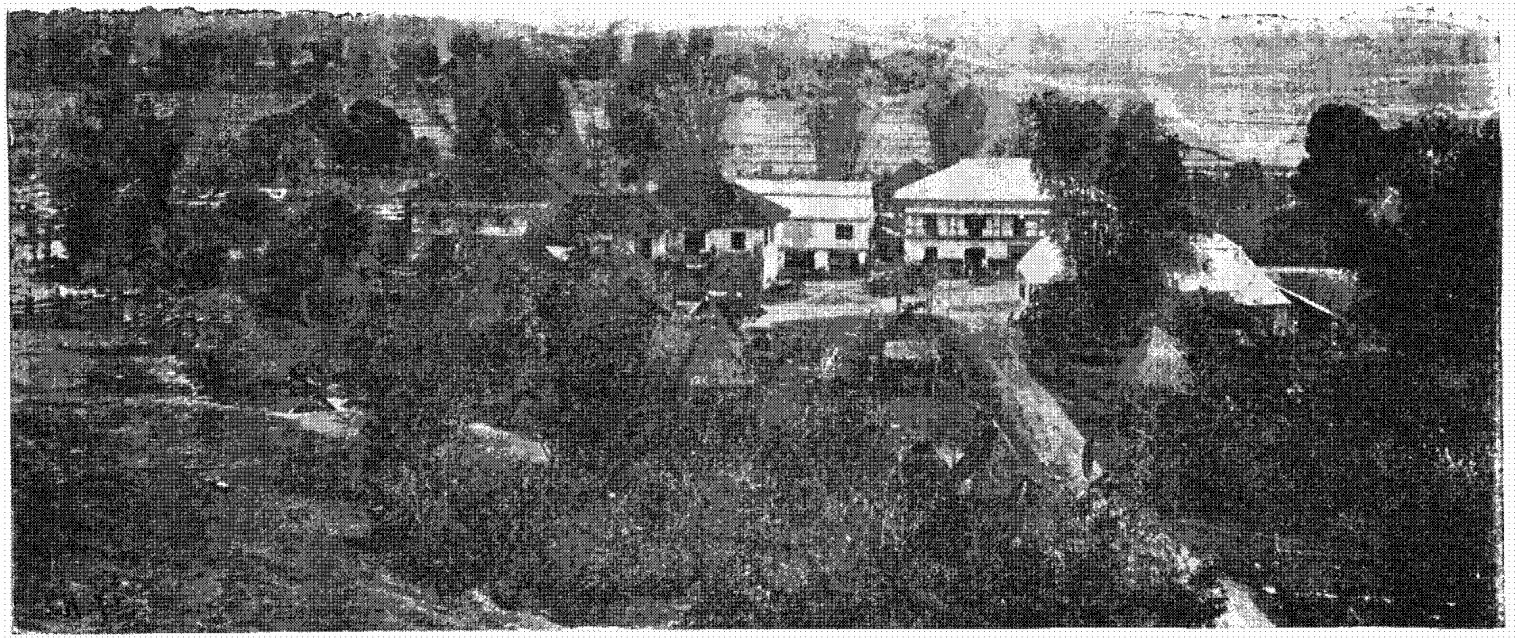


Chinese Catholic Church. One of the peculiar religious constructions of Manila. It was taken after a hot fight with the Insurgents by the 10th Pennsylvania and 1st Montana regiments.

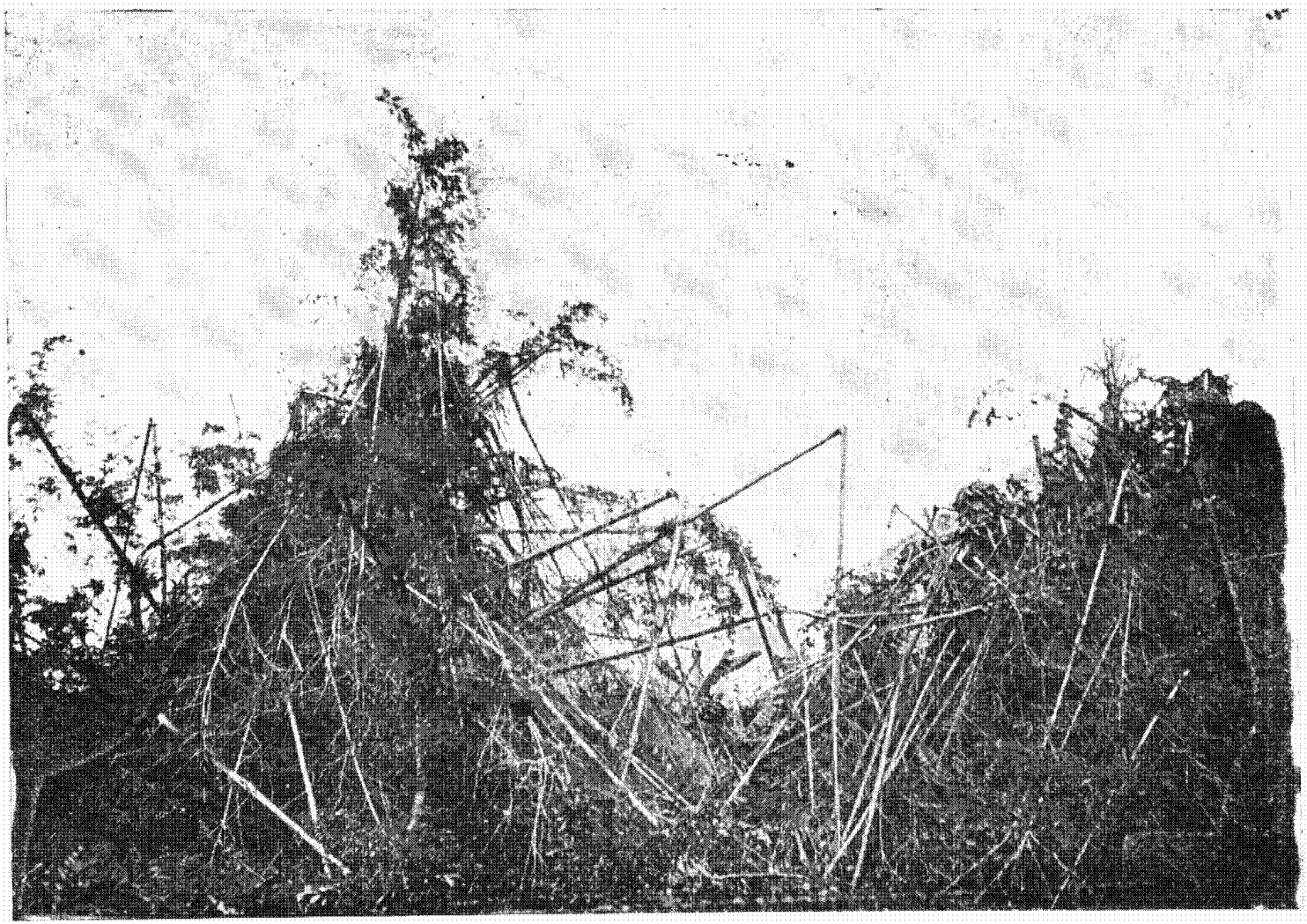
Fort San Antonio: Commonly called, Fort Malate and a place of considerable strength when the Spaniards held Manila. It shows the effect of one of Dewey's six inch sells.



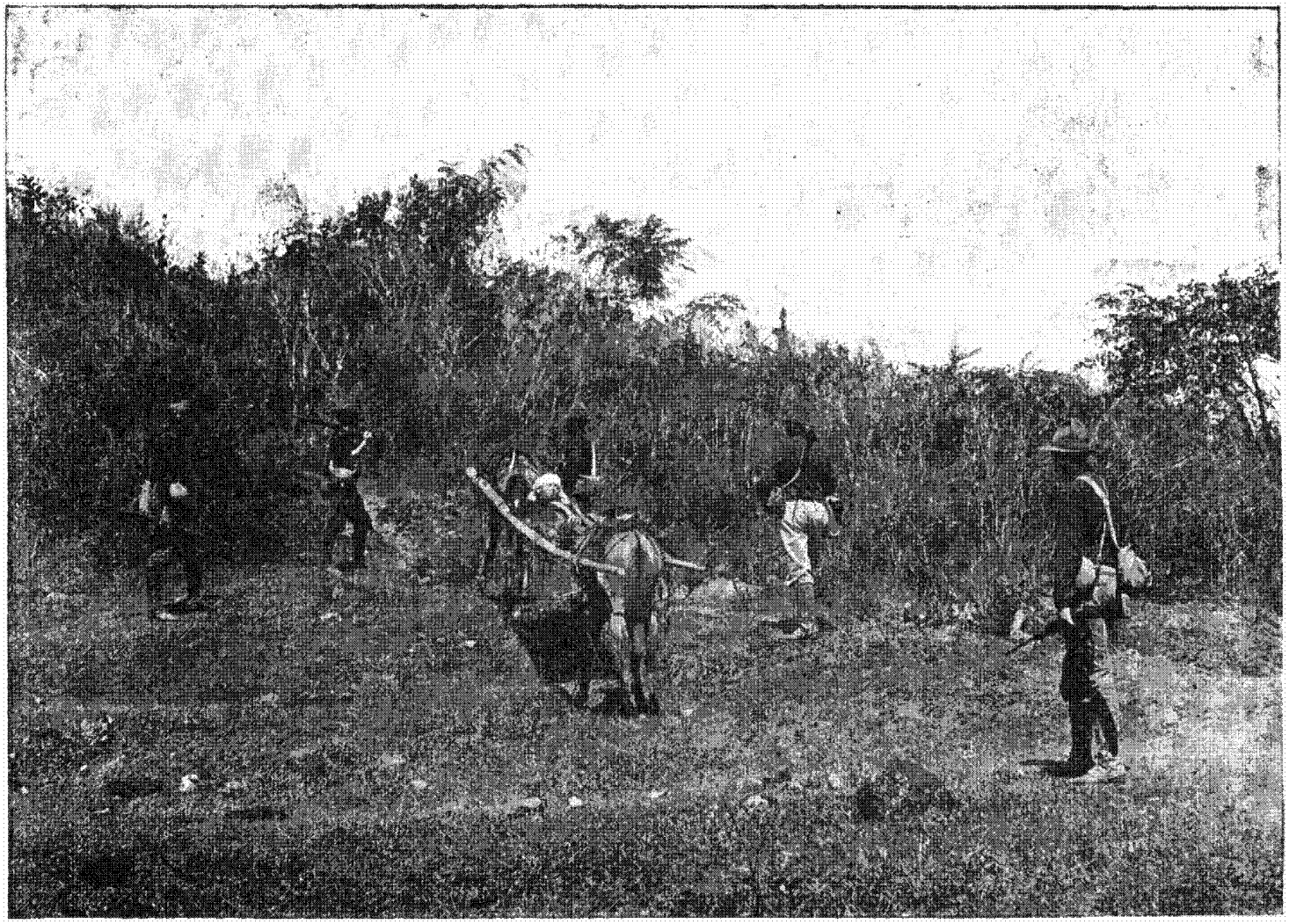
War's Horrors: A view on the Pasig Road after the troops had passed.



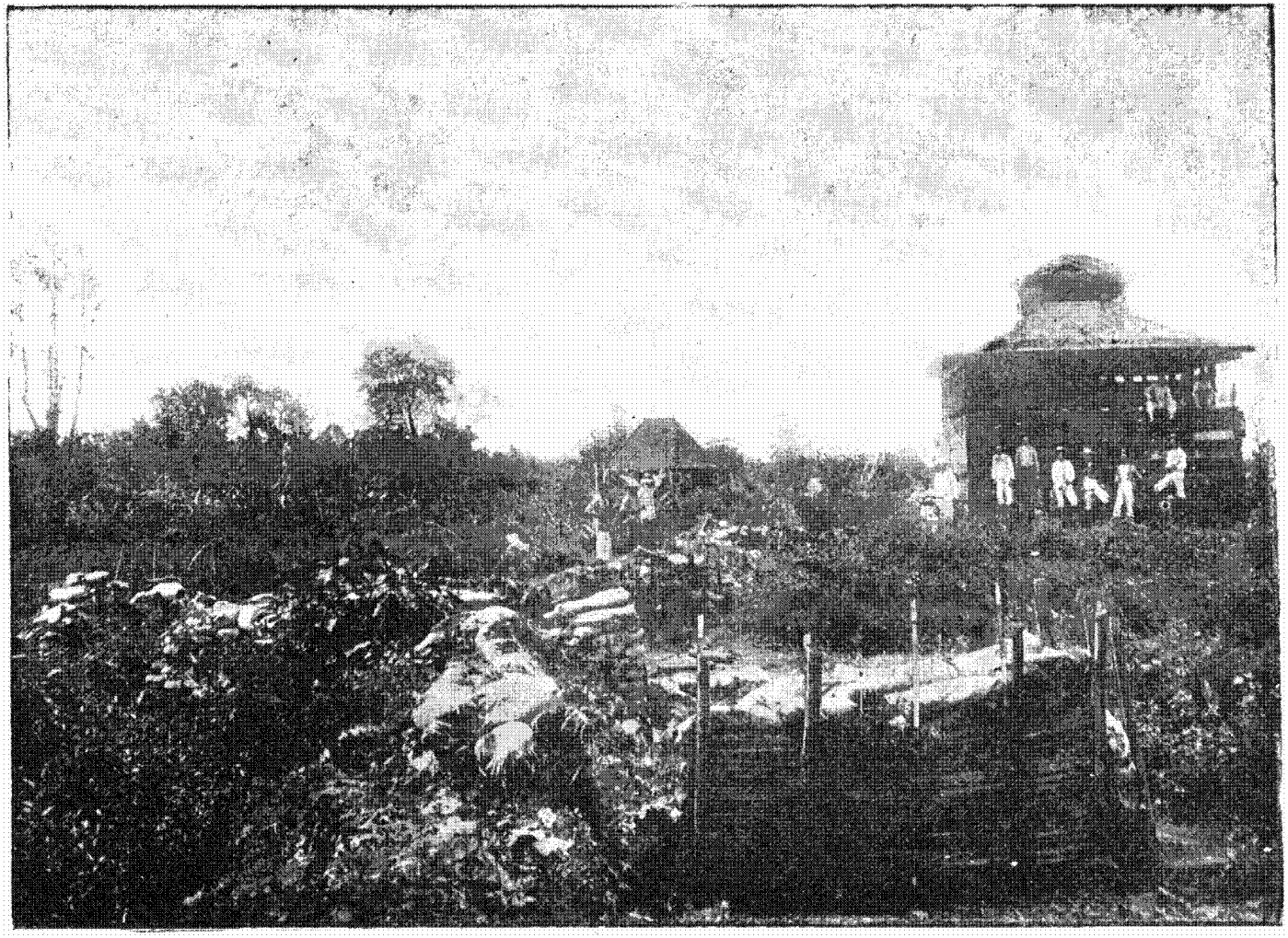
San Pedro Macati: This view was taken from the old church tower, and shows a stretch of territory where a great deal of hard fighting was done.



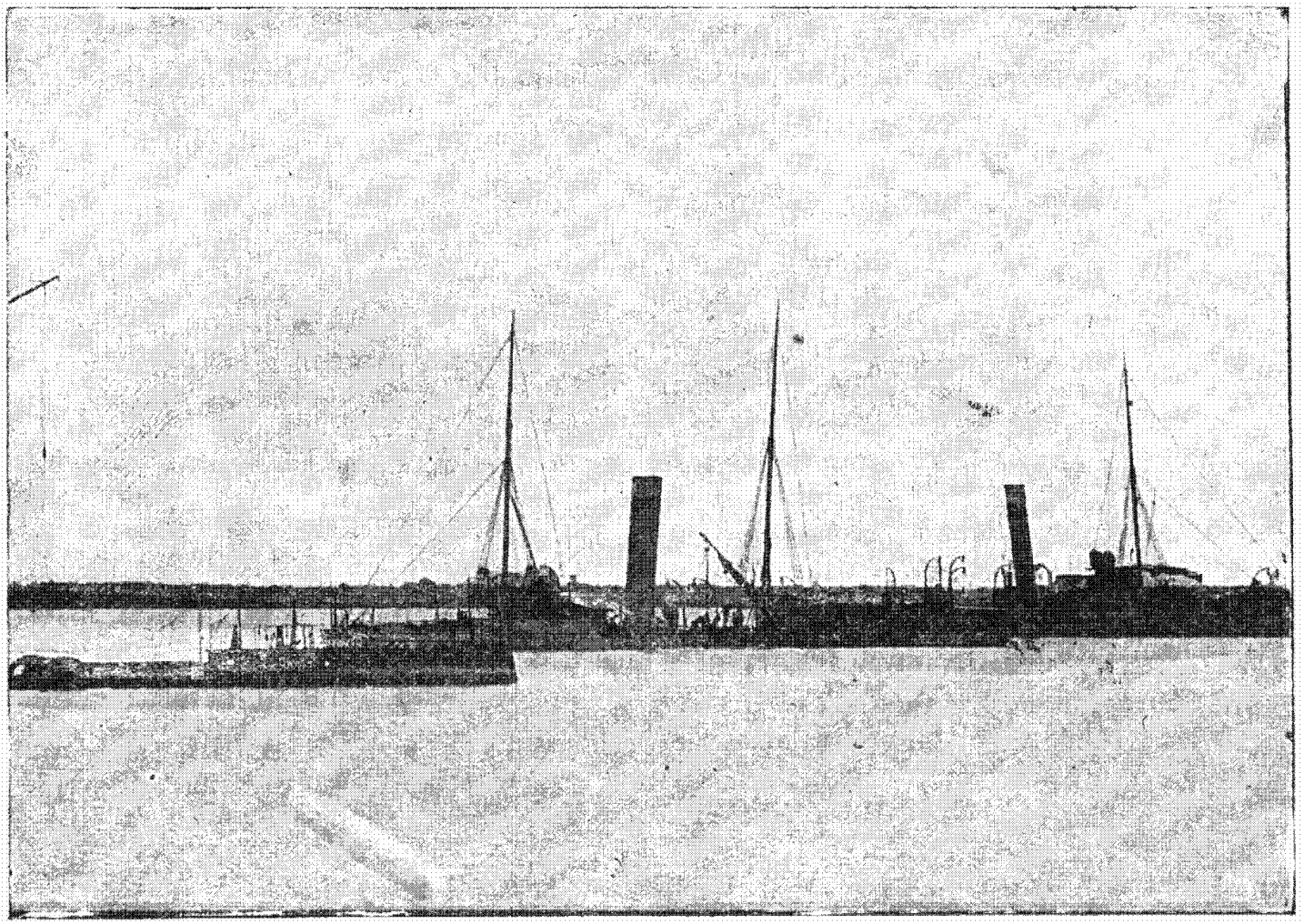
A Bamboo Jungle: This was between the Spanish and American entrenchments, and shows the effect of the rifle and cannon shots that passed through from both sides.



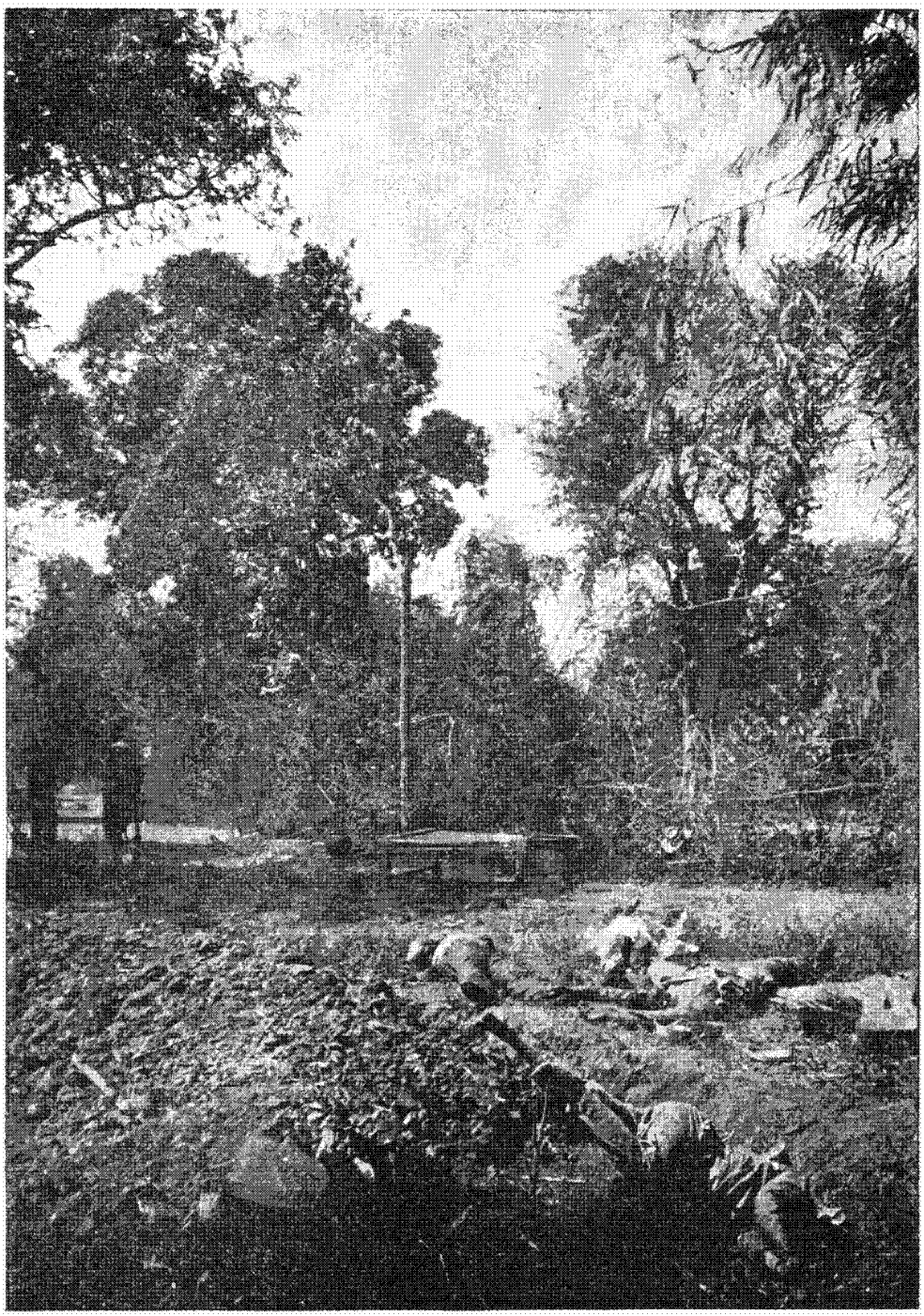
On a Strectcher: This view shows how the wounded were removed from the field of honor to the hospital.



Block House no 14: Around this spot a great deal of the fighting of August 13 took place. A shell from a Utah gun carried away the corner.

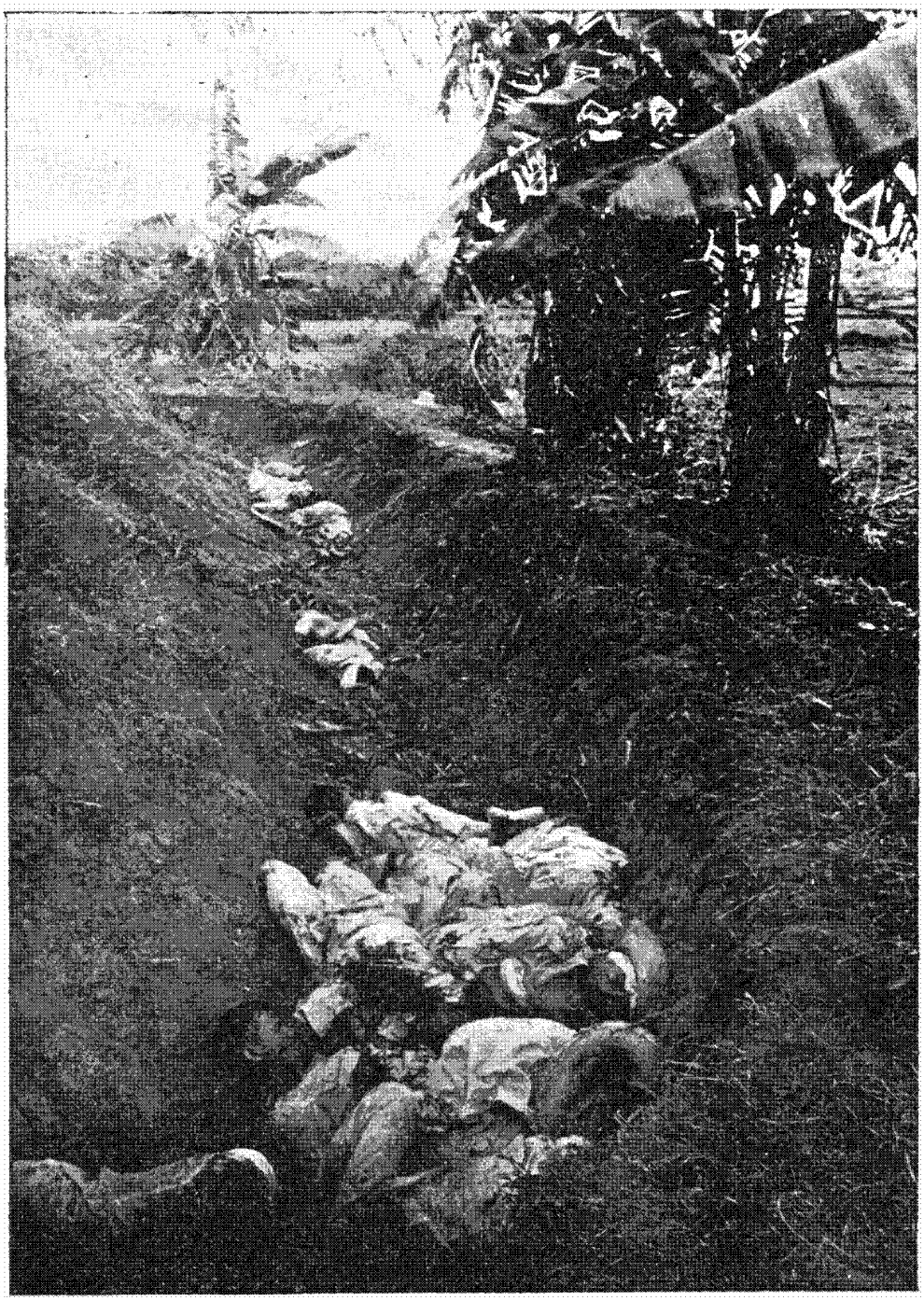


Dewey's Triumph: The distruction of the Spanish fleet in Manlla bay will ever be kuown as Dewey's Triumph. This is a view of the Reina Cristina.

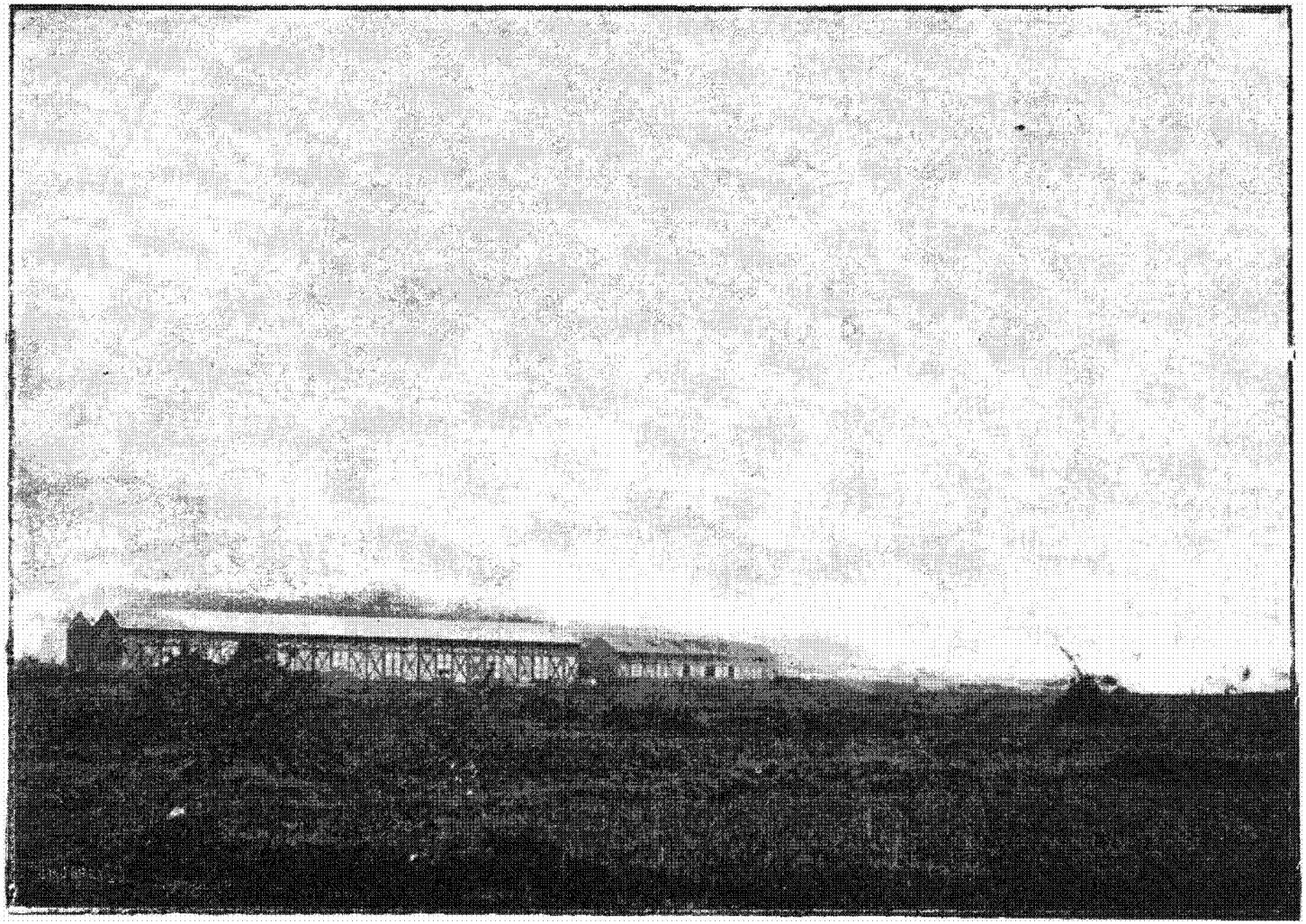


The fortunes of War: A view on the Paco Road after the troops had passed

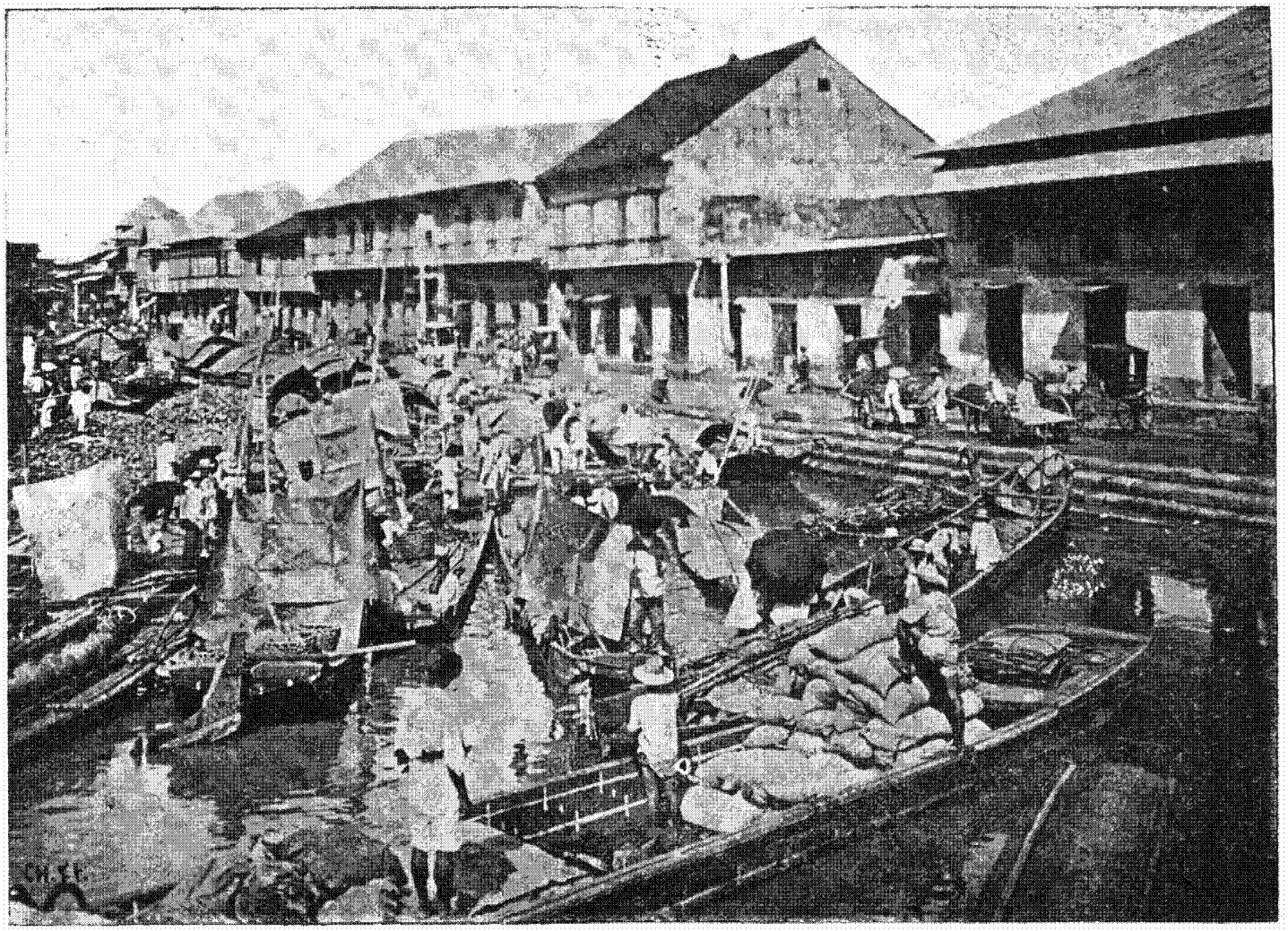
A Typical Chinese Coolie: Before and for some time after the American occupation, the coraboo and coolie were the only competitors in the city's heavy transportations



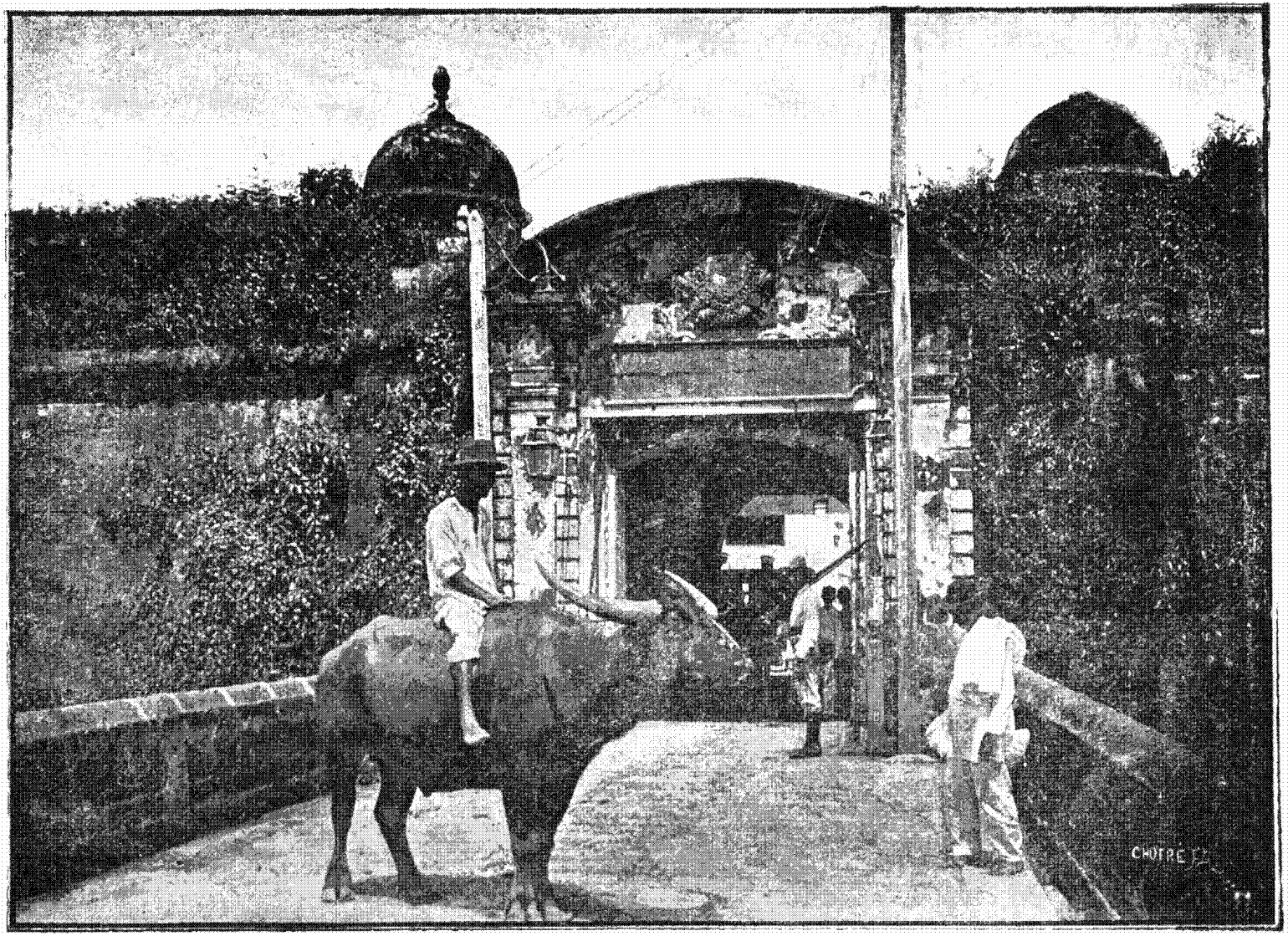
Burying the Dead: Most of the Filipinos were buried where they fell; others were placed in trenches and covered up.



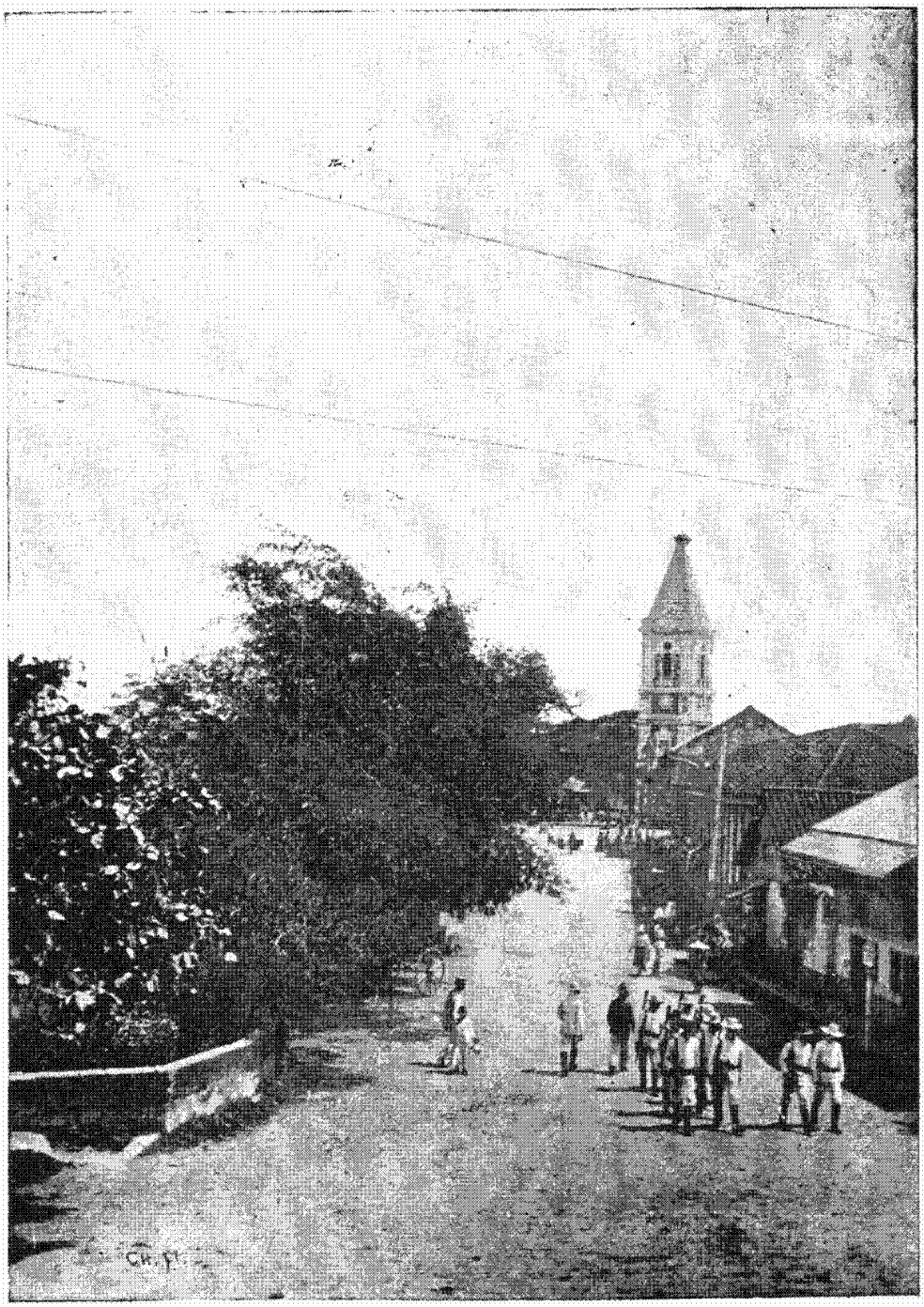
At Caloocan: This was just after the destruction of that place and shows the Railroad shops which were about all that escaped being destroyed.



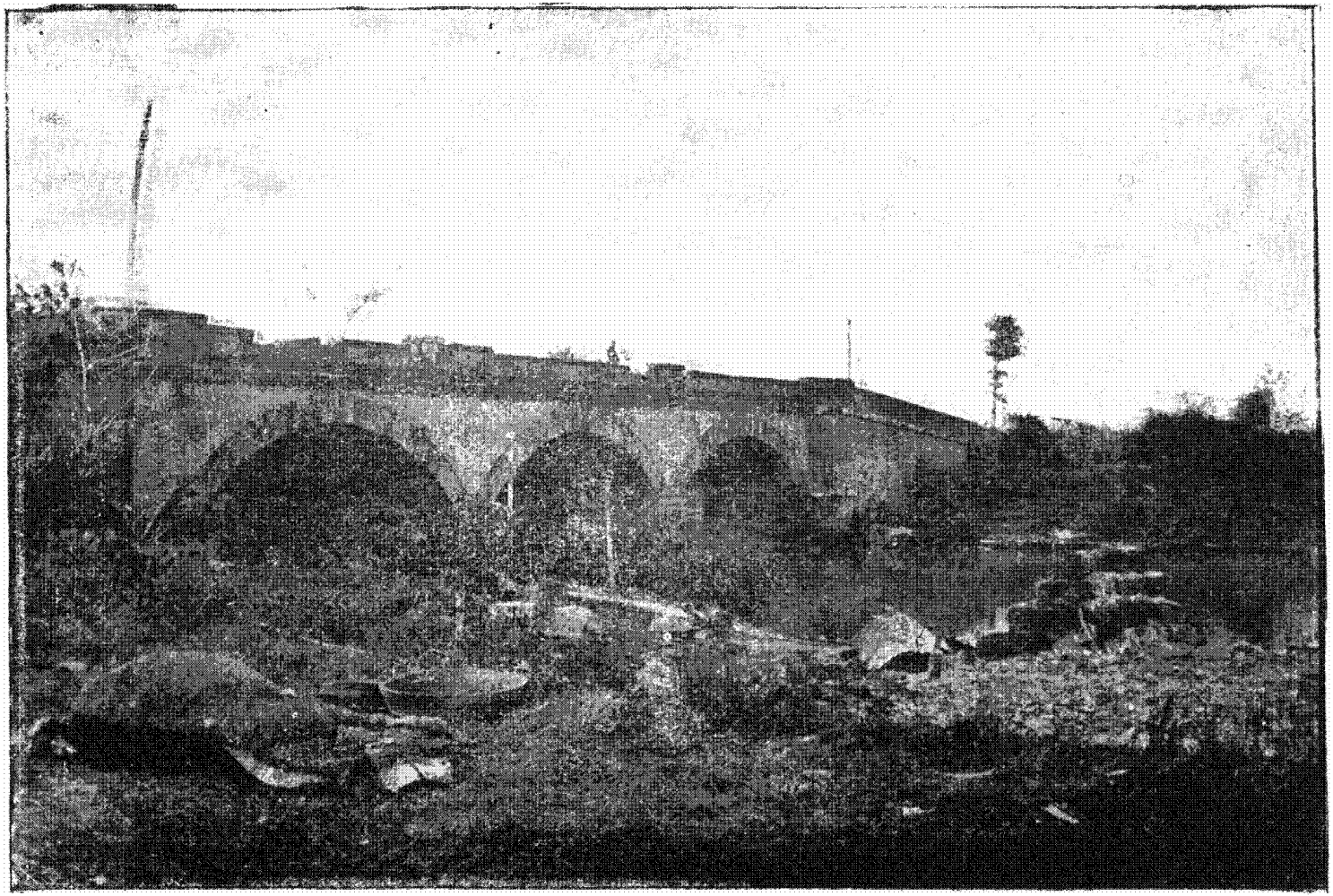
Local Shipping where the cascoes and rafts come down the Pasig from the interior of the islands with cocoanuts, fruits, rice, hemp etc.



The Puerta Real: One of the gates to the walled city. The Coraboo or water buffalo is the principal beast of burden in Manila. It is said they could, under favorable conditions travel a mile an hour.



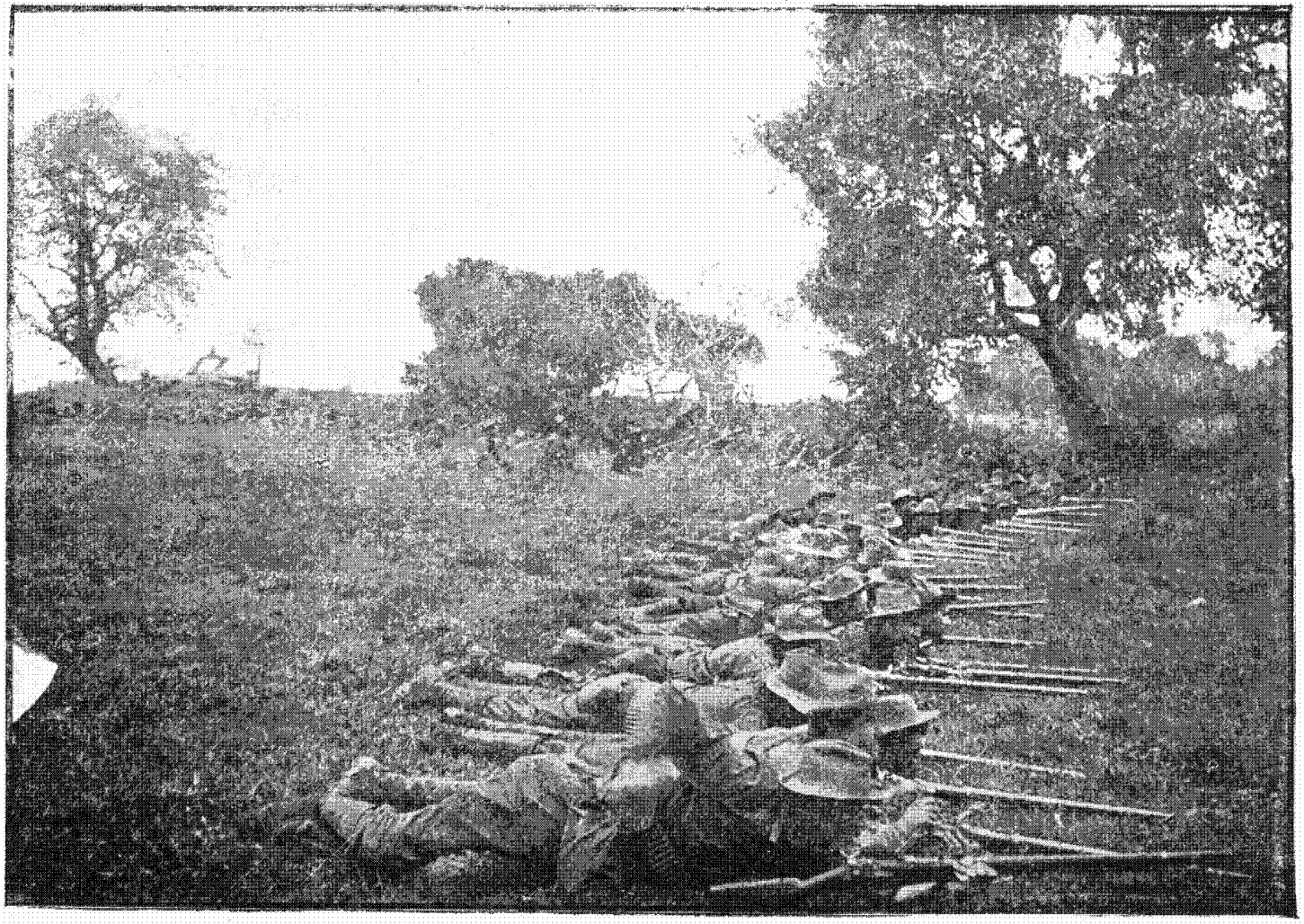
Here is a view of the Provost Guard patroling Manila's streets in the Sampaloc district The church of Sampaloc is in the back ground.



Bridge of San Juan del Monte: This was where the war with the Insurgents started, and where the sons of Nebraska did some hours of hard fighting.

An old Muzzle loader that the insurgents captured, and placed in their trenches in front of Fort Malate before the Americans took Manila.

In the trenches with the Utah boys during an action. One of their hell and damnation guns has just been fired.

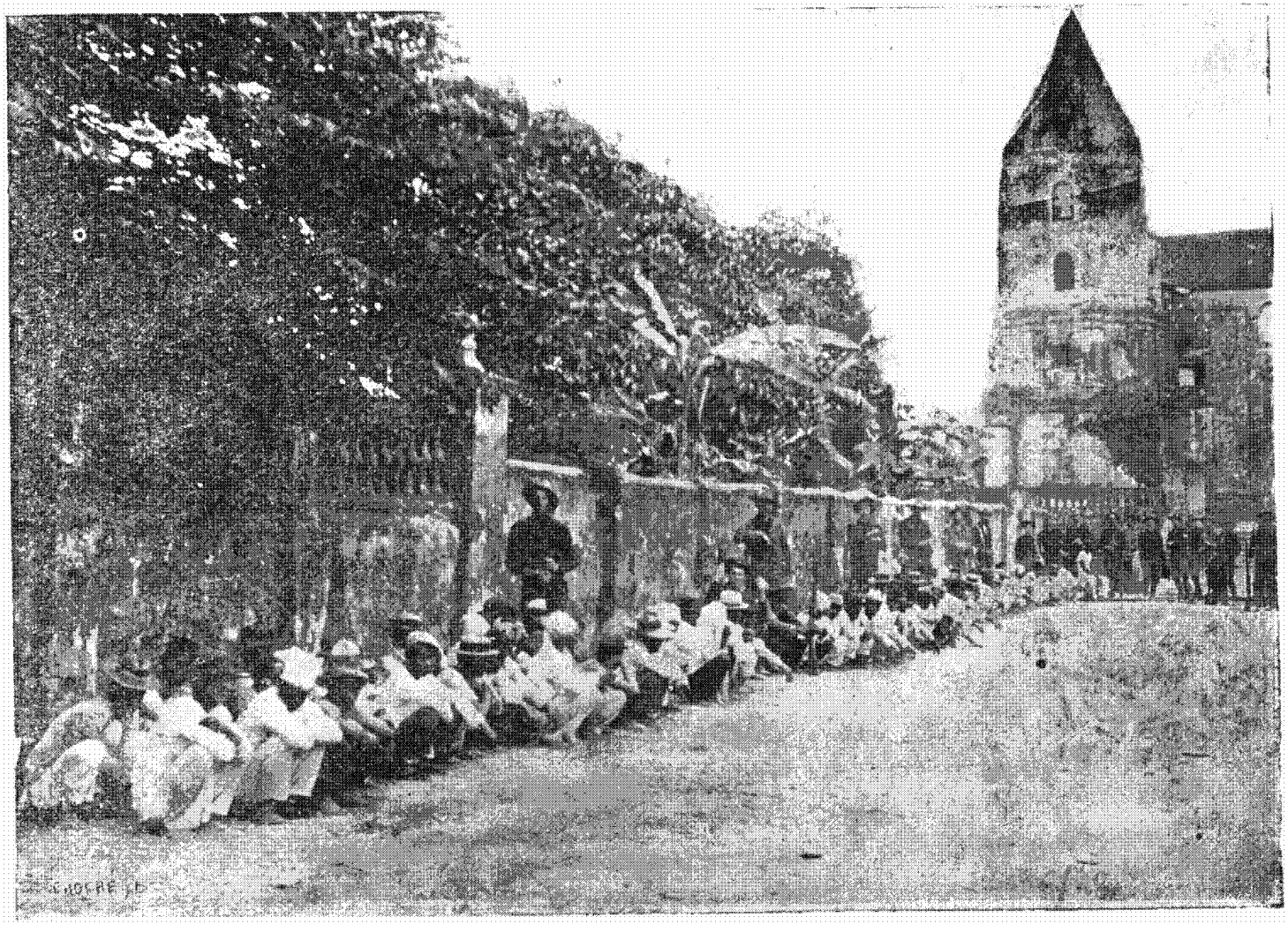


Ready!: The command has just been given to the men from Kansas as they were making history at the left of blockhouse no 1. The volley firing of the Americans, was most deadly in its effect, and it did not take the Filipinos long to realize this fact, and adopt similar tactics.

Of all the troops in this expedition there are none more universally respected than those who make up the Utah Light Artillery. A braver and more excellent body of men were never mustered. The view shows one of their guns in action.

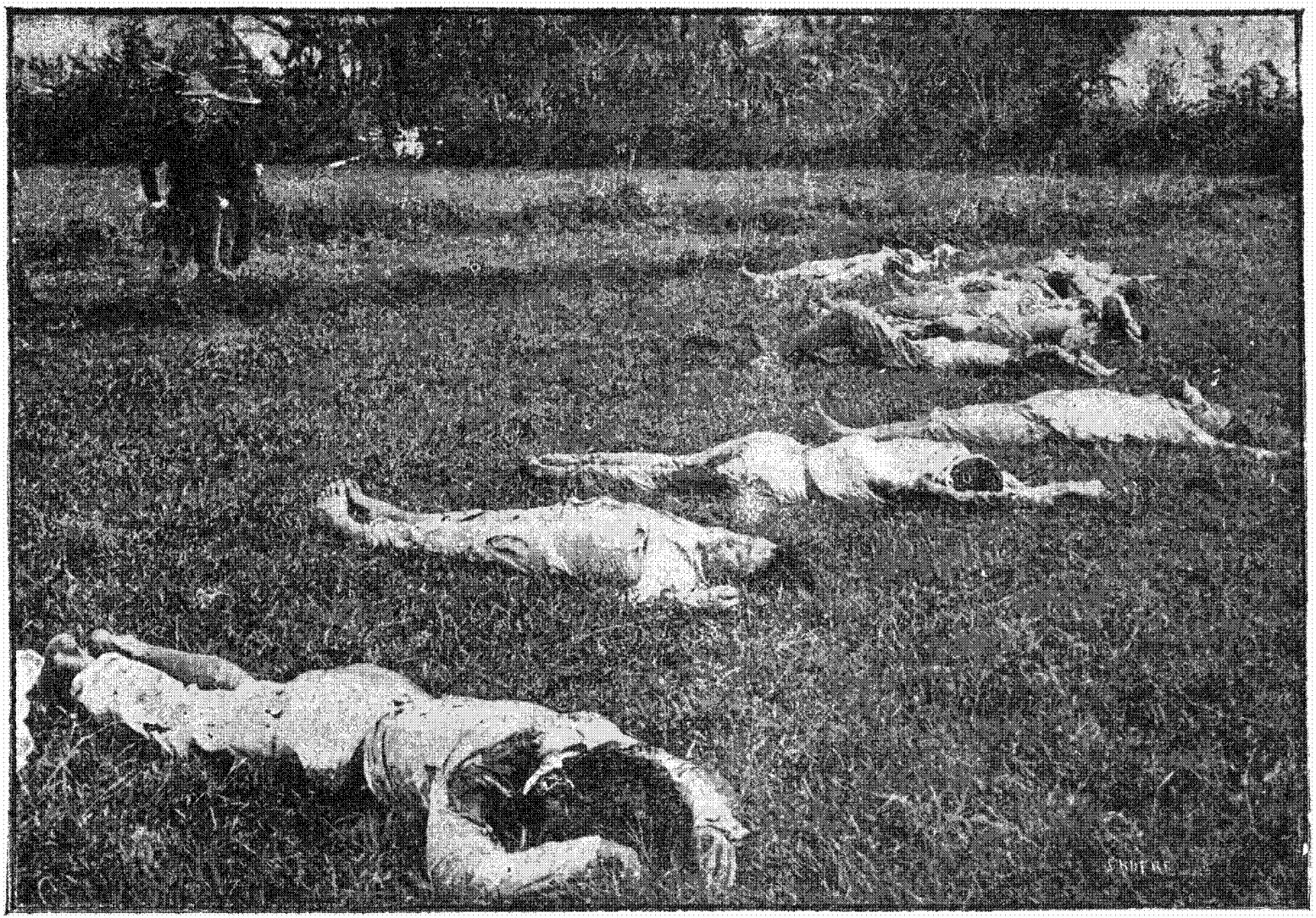
Many of the enemy's dead were buried in long trenches, others were interred where they fell.

Native Milk Venders: An interesting though every day scene upon the highways leading into Manila. The milk can of the West has not yet invaded the islands, and perhaps never will, as the natives seem to think their wooden pitchers the only proper vessels in which to carry milk.

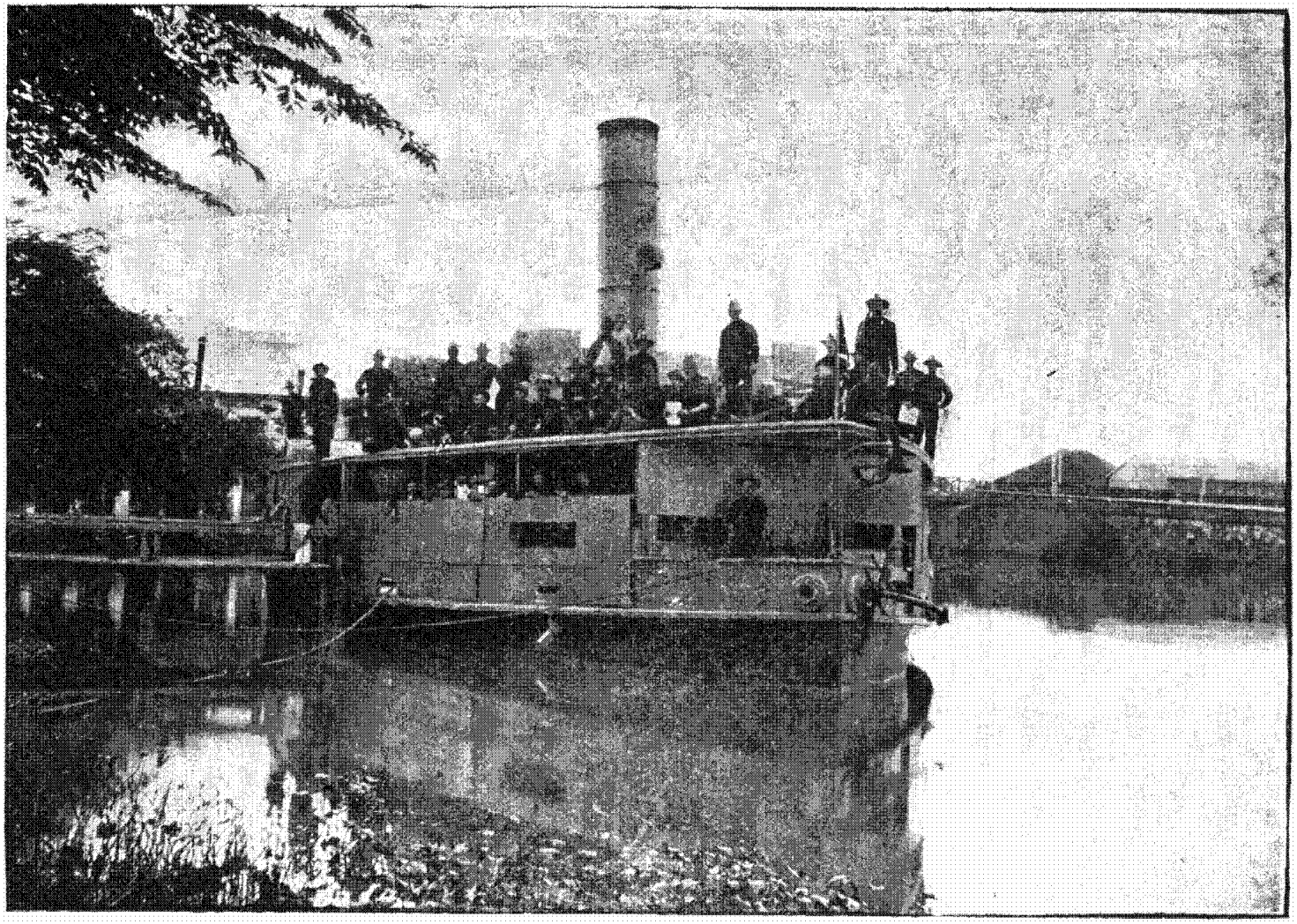


San Miguel Cathedral: A view of one of the old churches of Manila, and a group of war prisoners. This was taken immediately after the Insurgent outbreak.

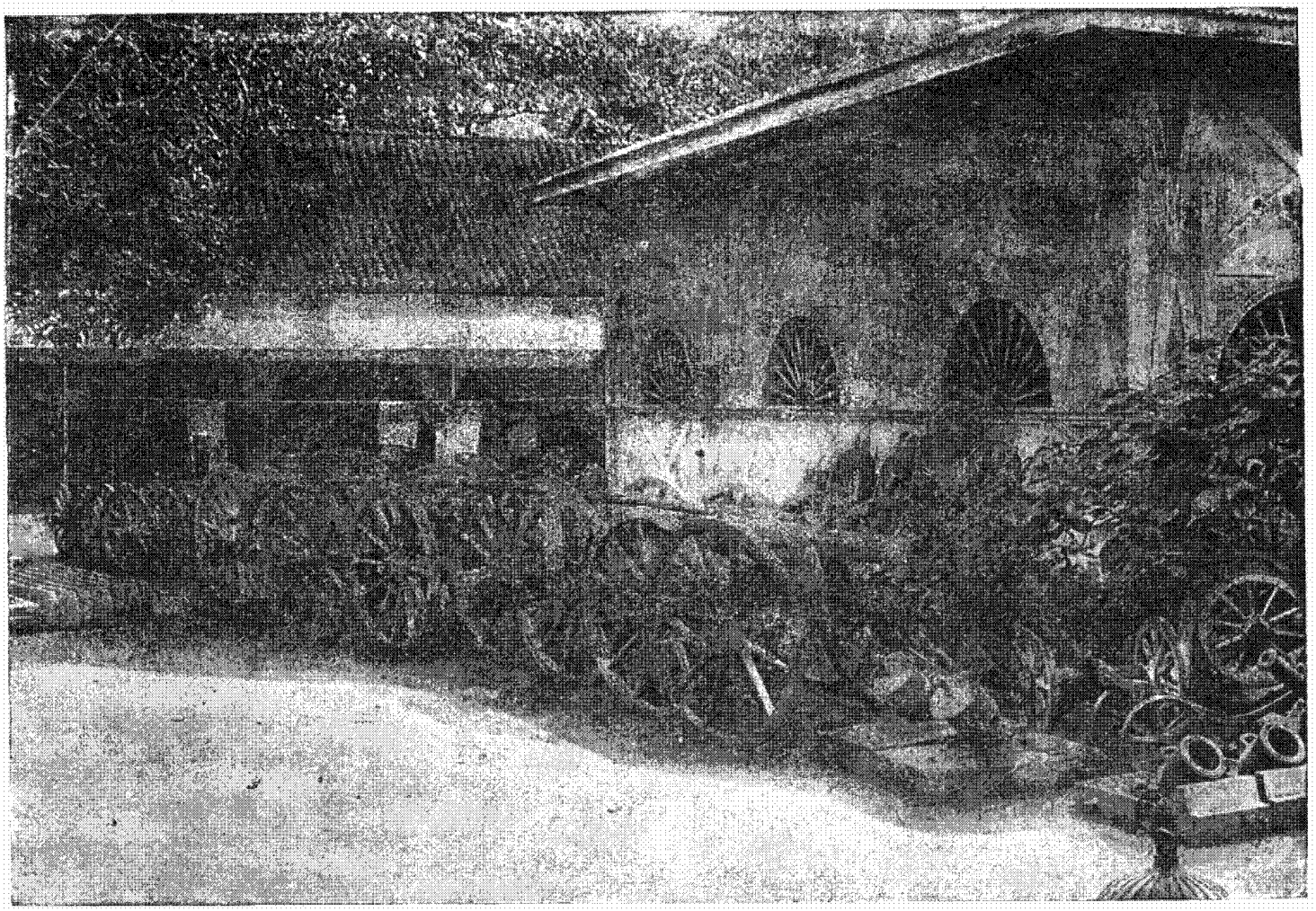
Advance on Caloocan: The Gallant 3rd Artillery, acting as infantry, have just received the command to advance on the doomed city.



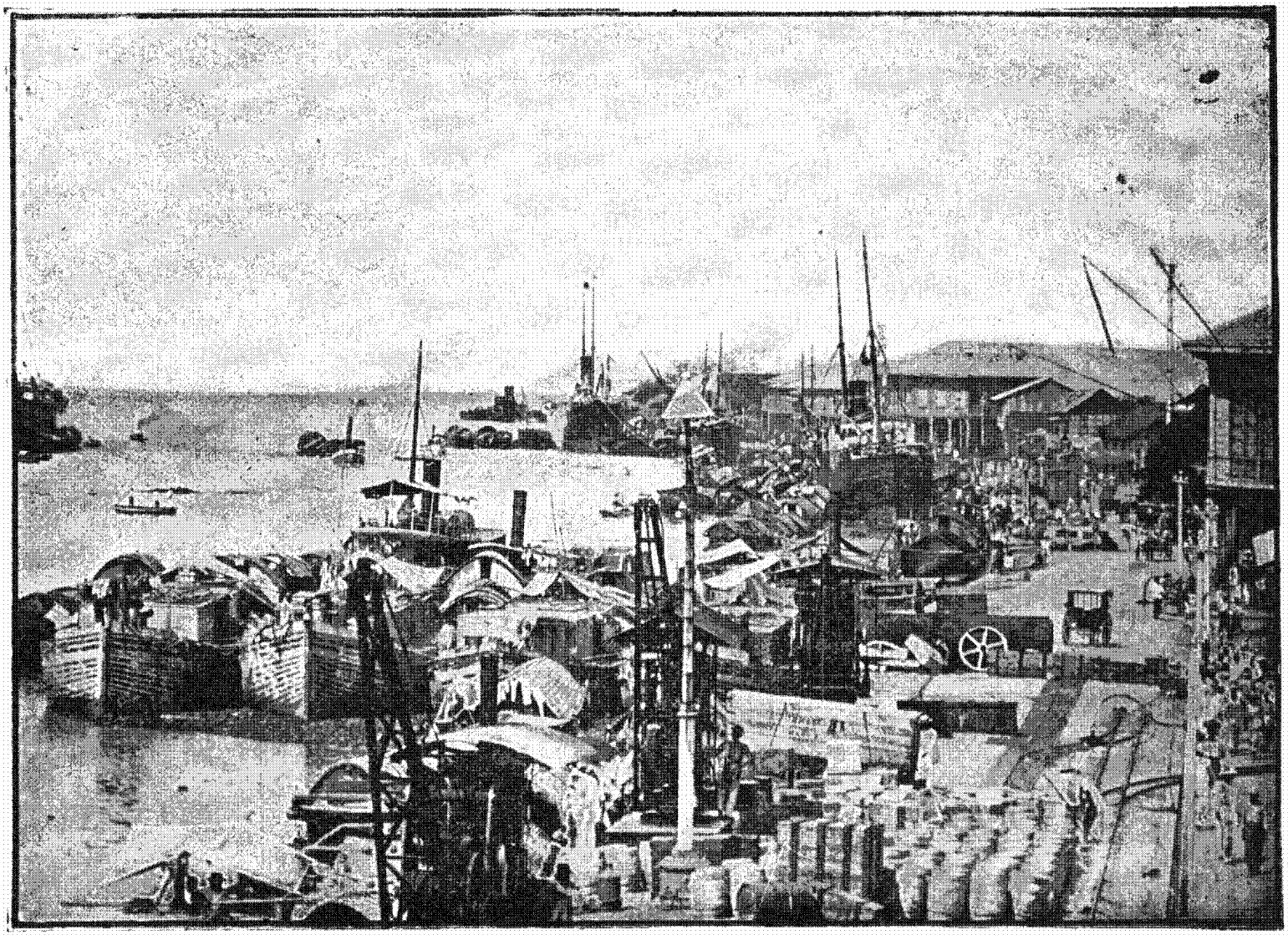
War is Hell: And there is no denying it. These men, though our self constituted enemies, had loved ones, mothers, sweethearts and wives, who will wait long but in vain for their homecoming. They demonstrate the effectiveness of the American volley firing.



River Gunboat Laguna de Bay: This little river boat commanded by Major Grant, Utah Artillery U. S. U. took a most important and active part in the operations against the Insurgents; and many a Filipino owes his instantaneous transportation to the happy though mysterious beyond, to the good aim of this boat's gunners.

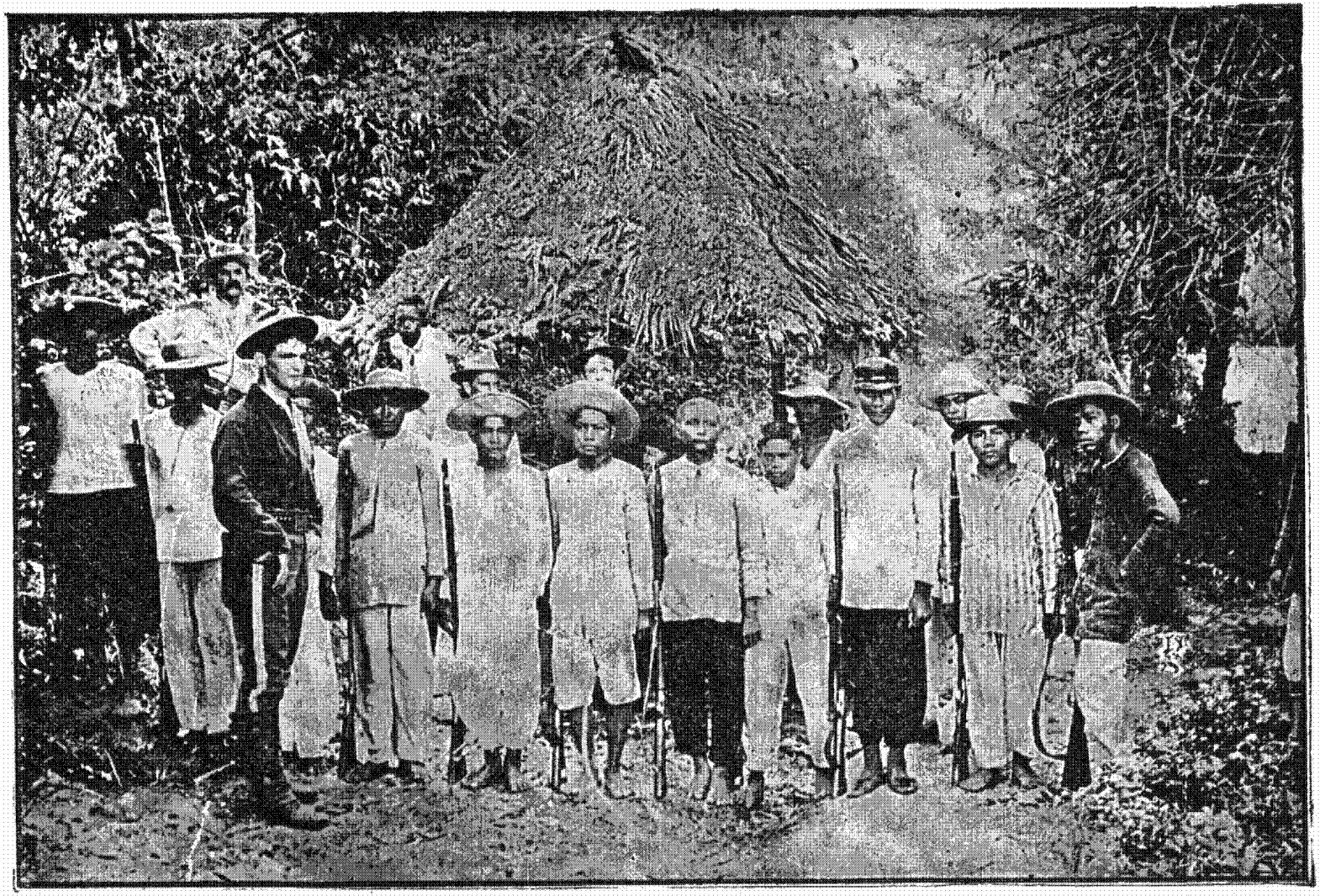


A Corner in the old Spanish arsenal at Manila; which on account of the immense collection of mediaeval and modern arms is one of the most interesting places to visit in this old city.

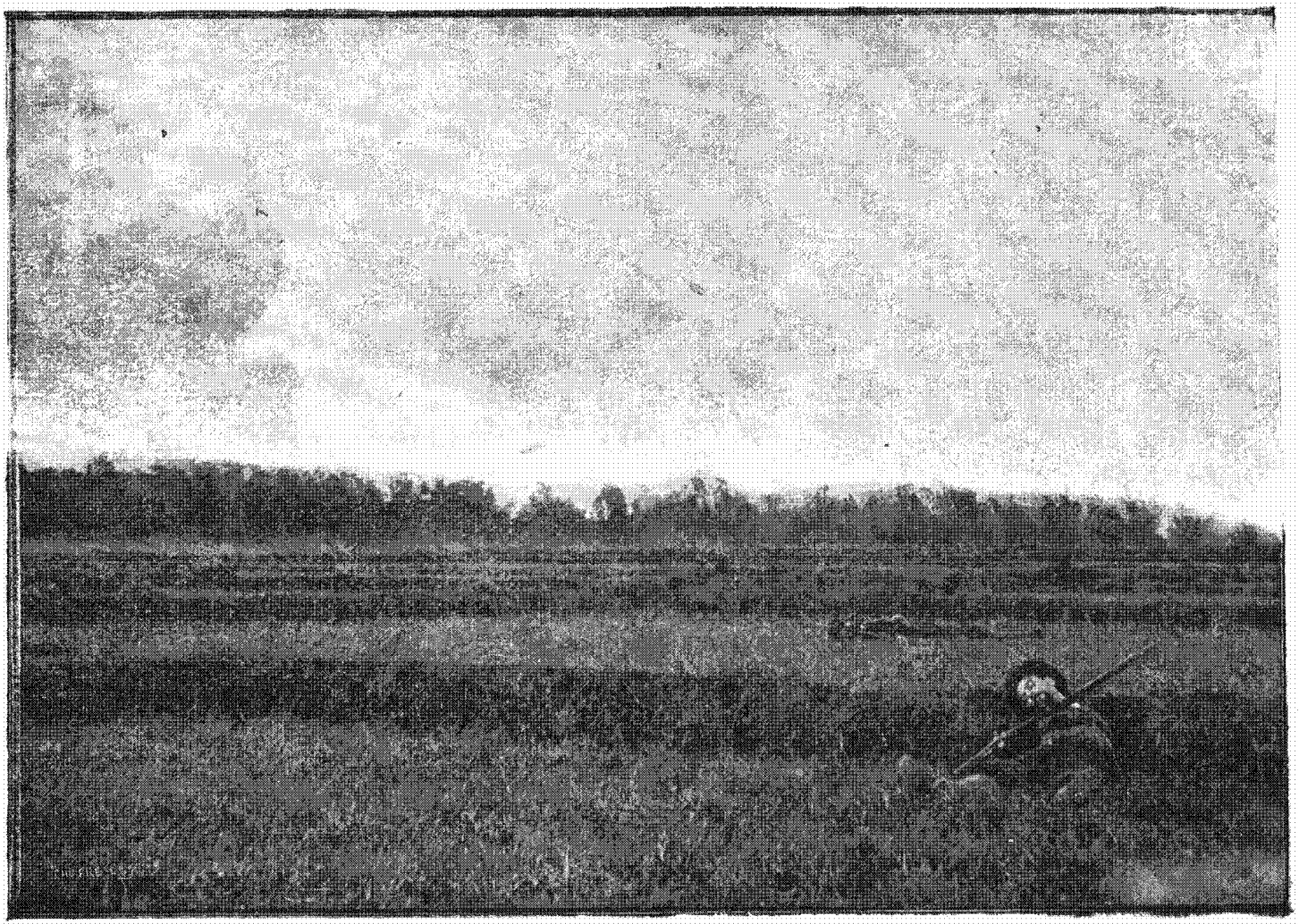


The Pasig river is the Missisippi of Luzon. Its numerous arms and branches extend far into the country and afford excellent facilities for the transportation of the island's products. This active scene is at its mouth.

The Work of a Utah shell.

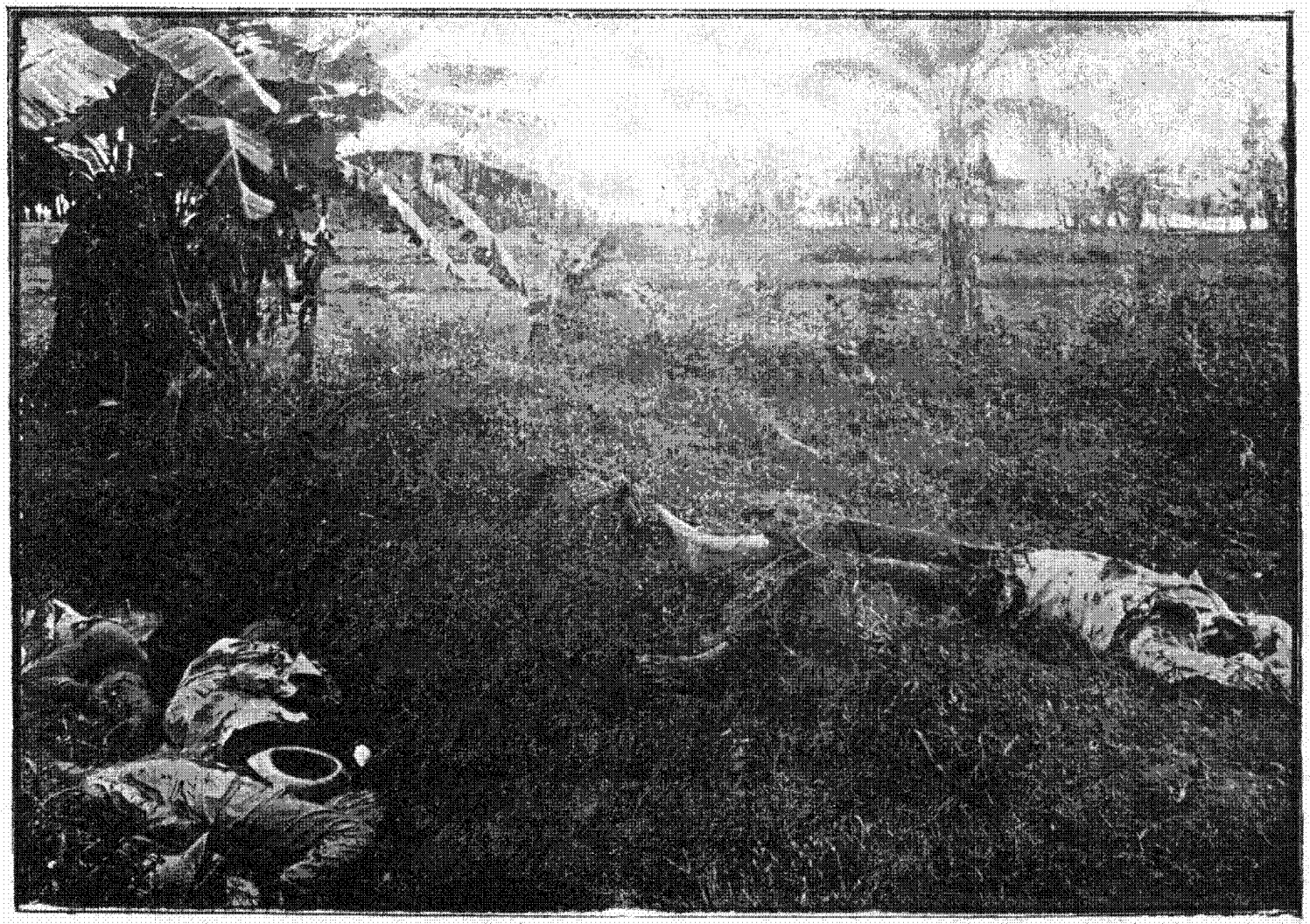


An Insurgent Squad: This is a group of native Filipino soldiers, and of the kind Old Glory's men have had to meet time and again on the battl 's bloody field.

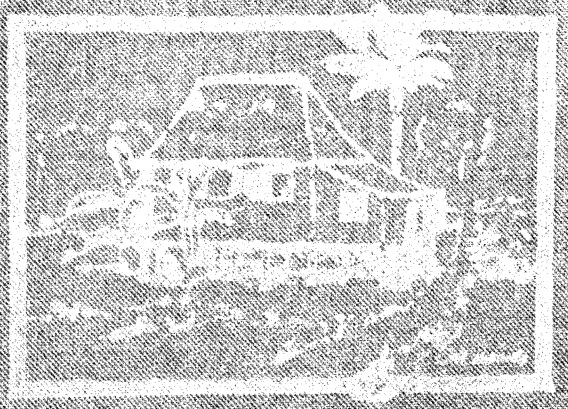


Died in Action: These words are simple, but they speak volumes. They tell the sublimest act of one's life; of his death for his country. The view is of the battle field strewn with dead. The central figure is that of a hero as he died defending his country's honor.

Brave Boys of the North: The Montana regiments advance on Caloocan. Among the troops of the 8th. Army Corps there were none braver, truer or more uncomplaining than the above.



Some of the enemy's dead: It is safe to say they never knew what struck them. A well aimed shell probably did the work by exploding in their midst.

Filmed by Preservation

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